The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 24. MASSILLON, OHIO, NOVEMBER 30, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1,504.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 30 a. m	No. 5 6 00 a. m
No. 4 3 57 p. m	No. 1 10 02 a. m
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 3. p. m
Local 8 45 p. m	Local 2 45 a. m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m	No. 3 7 18 a.m
No. 6 1 05 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 5 25 p. m	No. 7 6 45 p.m
Local 6 3. a. m	Local 3 45 p.m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 6 Daily	2 50 a. m
No. 10 Daily except Sunday	9 08 a. m
No. 4 Daily	2 08 p. m
No 20 Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14 Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
Local	12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1 Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No. 11 Daily except sundao	10 18 "
No. 9 Daily	11 08 a. m
No. 3 Daily	5 48 p. m
No. 13 Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
Local	8:20 a. m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street. Massillon, O

ROBERT H FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner. Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK. Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, Pres dent; C. Steese Cashier

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours; 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.
W. A. Redmond,
Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

CIDER. INMAN'S PERFECT PRESERVATIVE.

A thoroughly tested and wholesome preparation for arresting fermentation, enabling one to have rich, sparkling cider the year around. Has been on the market six years, and is indorsed by thousands who have used it. It thoroughly clarifies, and imparts no foreign taste. Put up in boxes designed for 32 and 50-gall packages, retailing at 35 and 50 cts. Sold by dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. INMAN BRO'S, PHARMACISTS, Akron, O.

Divorce Notice.

Irena Wilcox, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the sixteenth day of October, A. D., 1888, Collin C. Wilcox filed his petition for divorce in the common pleas court, Stark county, Ohio, praying a divorce from the said Irena Wilcox, on the ground of adultery and gross neglect of duty. Said cause will be for hearing on and after January 4, 1889
COLLIN WILCOX,
19 6t Wilson & Garrett, his attorneys.

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of nursery stock Steady employment guaranteed. **Salary and Expens paid or Commission.** Apply at once, stating age Refer to this paper.
J. B. NELLIS & CO., Rochester, N. Y

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the estate of Mary Anna Kloepfel late of Stark county, O., deceased. Dated the 30th day of October, 1888.
ANTON HEITGER
Executor

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Mrs. Louis Nisley hung herself in a barn at Lancaster, O.

Heavy frosts are reported throughout Florida.

In southern Illinois potatoes are selling at fifteen cents per bushel.

Tiffin, O., is a benighted city. It will be for a week. The gasworks burned.

George W. Christian, inventor of the natural gas system, died at Norfolk, O.

Cashier Barker, of the Argentine, Kas., bank, was robbed of $1,000 on a street car.

A two-year-old child of John Howden, of New Philadelphia, O., was burned to death.

A. L. Conger, of Akron, is spoken of as next Republican nominee for governor of Ohio.

George Littlewood leads in the walking match at Madison Square garden, New York.

The United States court in Indiana is likely to be busy with cases of election frauds.

Bert Esary, aged fifteen, was killed while trying to board a moving freight train at Huntingburg, Ind.

The three Cincinnati banks robbed of $15,000 by young Tinkler, the forger, will recover about $5,000.

Pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle in Orange county, New York, has assumed alarming proportions.

The New York Sun sees trouble for Harrison in the triangular rivalry between Sherman, McKinley and Foraker.

Francis Norton was killed at Shottsville, Ky. He was sliding down a rope and was caught on a hook and disemboweled

There is talk of an extra session of congress next April, if so be there be a Republican majority, to discuss patronage.

No new cases of yellow fever have developed on the United States steamer Boston, quarantined at New York since November 19.

Garrison Pratt, colored, was arrested and fined at Xenia, O., for stealing the crape off the door of a house where a colored friend lay a corpse.

It is believed that during the coming session of the Canadian parliament the government will enact legislation restricting Chinese immigration.

Charles C. Corbett, editor of the Providence, R. I., Dispatch, has been arrested upon a civil suit for libel, brought by J. F. Moore, for $10,000.

Richardson, chief of the Cassadoga counterfeiters, pleaded guilty at Auburn, N. Y. He was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary and fined $50.

Yellow fever has almost disappeared at Jacksonville, Fla. Only one new case and one death, both in the suburbs of the city, were reported Sunday.

At Lawrence, Mass., John Roche and Patrick Cavanagh, at work on a chimney, fell 120 feet with the elevator. Neither was killed but both are seriously injured.

Patrick A. Coffey, of Brooklyn, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Agnes Smith, was sentenced to be hanged on the 23d of January next.

Philadelphia detectives have captured John Williams, alias Charles Dunn, charged with the killing of Benjamin Batchellor, colored, in that city in January, 1887.

At Aurora, Ind., the boiler in the works of the Cochrom Chair company, exploded, killing John Brinke and badly injuring Fred. Bruce, William Mathias and Lytle Stark

Cyrus Miller, said to have disappeared from Bluffton, Ind., with over $5,000 over drawn accounts, turns up smiling and solvent to prove that it was an overdrawn statement.

Puckerbrush, Ind., congregation suspended service and watched with breathless interest while David V. Thompson, his son and Frank Wilson engaged in a fist fight in the sanctuary.

Uncle Sam is searching for bags of coin stolen in transit from New Orleans to Washington, and has his stern accusing finger pointed toward the home of the goddess of the starry optics

Five murders have occurred recently in Redwood county, Minnesota, as the result of feud Several people have been arrested and it looks as though the Regulators will take a hand soon.

Hon. Dan. Ryan, Ohio's secretary of state elect, has made up his clerical cabinet, and the bleak November winds come laden with the bitter weeping of 7,299 applicants who are left out in the cold.

Charles E Stanley, secretary of the Cleveland Gas company, resigned and left for California He was short in his accounts His salary was $3,000 a year and the company had first given him $2,500.

Sheriff Walker, of Youngstown, O., who was assaulted, is practically bankrupt He secured his sureties by mortgages, and assigned to Deputy County Clerk Folding, who has taken charge of the office.

Governor Jackson, of Maryland, will apply to the secretary of war for the use of cannon, to be placed on the state steamer and points along the shore, and used in endeavoring to enforce the law against the Chesapeake oyster dredgers.

Pollie Bredin, of Toronto, charged with bigamy, in having married Thomas A Bredin in Lindsay fifteen years ago, and also Fred. Barber, who blew out his brains at Suspension Bridge on the 16th inst., was committed for trial Tuesday.

Henry Young, William Nagel and others are asked to pay $20,000 damages for keeping a herd of the relatives of Mrs O'Leary's cow and allowing them to run at large, at Bellefontaine, O The horse driven by William and Mary Young was frightened by them, and both were killed in the runaway.

John Harris, of Cincinnati, shook up his 250 pound frame by jumping from the second-story window of an Osgood, Ind., hotel in his sleep, taking the window with him and frightening his entertainers out of a year's growth The artless rustic Hoosier don't seem to appreciate the latest metropolitan style of leaving a hotel

A novel wedding occurred a day or two ago on the Pendleton county, West Virginia and Virginia line The parties were Mr John Ruerton, of Highland county Virginia and Mrs Martha Probst, of Pendleton county, West Virginia The Rev G Collins, the minister in the case, not having license in Pendleton, stood on the line of the two counties, while high contracting parties stood in Pendleton county and were made man and wife in the presence of a large crowd of people

The Weather.

Indications — Fair, except local snows on the lakes; northerly winds; stationary temperature.

Owing to a grievance of the engineers against Master Mechanic J. J. Ryan, there are prospects of a strike on the Southern Pacific railway system, from ocean to ocean.

The American section of Socialists at Chicago have instructed delegates to vote for the eight-hour movement at the Federation of Labor convention at St. Louis on December 11.

Albert Haunstine, the man who murdered School Directors Roten and Ashley, at Cozad, Neb., has been captured at Columbus, Neb. The prisoner admitted his guilt.

"Deacon" Richardson has given notice that hereafter only American citizens, native or naturalized, will be employed on his street car lines in Brooklyn as conductors or drivers.

The McCarthy and Williams factions, near Omaha, Neb., settled a two-yerrs' feud at a dance Saturday night, and George Williams was fatally shot and two others were lamed by bullets.

The supreme officers of the Knights of the Golden Rule are inspecting the books of Supreme Treasurer Adams, of Macon, Ga., who as treasurer of Macon, is short in his accounts some $20,000.

President Bradford Raymond, of Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., has been tendered the presidency of Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn. It is believed the offer will be accepted.

At Youngstown, O, Sheriff Walker was assaulted by thieves while walking home at 3 a m His right arm and leg were broken and he was knocked senseless His diamond pin and other jewelry was stolen.

Three white and one negro convict were whipped at Newcastle, Del., for larcenies and burglaries They took from five to twenty lashes each, lightly laid About two hundred and fifty spectators were present.

The Indianapolis, Ind., Sunday News reports the services at the grave of the late Vice President Hendricks. It was the third anniversary of his death. Governor Gray delivered the address. Mrs. Hendricks was present

Several Ohio, Indiana & Western railroad engineers have been discharged for refusing to handle engines when "scabs" were working the switches. The employes generally evince a disposition to make common cause with the strikers.

Application will be made to the supreme court for a mandamus to restrain Governor Wilson, of West Virginia, from issuing certificates of election to the Republican congressmen elect in the First, Third and Fourth districts on the claim of frauds

At Waterbury, Conn, Judge Andrews overruled the demurrers of the defendant in the celebrated Bridgeport Hotelkiss will case, involving an estate of $120 0 This removes all the technical defenses, and allows the case to go before the superior court on its merits

A second suit within a week for $25,000 damages has been instituted against the Chicago Times company by the Consolidated Rapid Transit and Elevated Railroad company, of that city, for alleged libel for the the publication of a leading editorial charging corruption of council

Bishop Vladimer, of the Greek church in America, has the largest diocese in the world. It includes all of North America to Buenos Ayres in South America. The bishop lives in Sitka, but spends a good deal of his time in San Francisco. He is now visiting his North American diocese.

The London Times, of November 15, publishes an alleged letter from Thomas Axworthy, the absconding treasurer of Cleveland, in which he denies that he is a defaulter, or that he ever had anything to do with the Chicago wheat deal, and says he left securities enough to pay all he owed. He says it is a political chemo to ruin him.

No deaths and no new cases were reported at Jacksonville Tuesday.

The official vote shows Cleveland's plurality in New Jersey to be 7,149.

The official vote of Indiana shows 2,348 plurality for the highest Harrison elector.

The places of the striking switchmen at Indianapolis are being filled as rapidly as possible.

Henry Kinder, fourteen, nephew of Henry Probasco, of Cincinnati, was killed by a fall at Anderson, Ind.

Senators Allison and Spooner have called on Gen. Harrison. Both say the senate tariff bill will be pushed.

Each of the 400 employes in the navy department were presented with a large turkey by Secretary Whitney.

Joseph Patterson, an old Scotchman, was found dead in bed at Shawnee, O., with a little grandchild in his arms.

Lyman Peeslee, a murderer, will be shot by the court officers at Oak Lodge, in the Choctaw nation on December 13.

William Brewer is before the Athens, O., court to explain his connection with the death of Mrs Burt, of Nelsonville.

A notice was posted on a telephone pole at Fostoria, O., warning those who get drunk and abuse their families to look out.

Hiram Pigman, the slayer of Craig Tolliver, who was run over by a train at Morehead and had both legs cut off, is dead.

The Ironton, O., Daily Republican, after an existence of four months, has given up the ghost. The weekly will be continued.

The trial of Edward A. Gardner, charged with smuggling opium across the Canadian border, was commenced in Auburn, N. Y.

New York and New Jersey brewers have decided to lock out all union men because of the continued boycott on Stevenson's beer.

S. J. Dickerson, pastor of the colored Zion Methodist Episcopal church, at Louisville, was found dead in the back yard of the church.

The old fight over Miss Mary Morrison for the senate clerkship will probably be renewed by the resignation of Miss Pattie Kumler.

John Kramer, of Ripley, O., laborer, got on a drunk and pounded his wife's head with a shotgun. She is dangerously injured, and he is missing.

Ohio teachers who have not passed an examination on physiology, according to the new law, will robably be out of a situation about January 1.

Misplaced affection has caused Miss Vienna Davis, of Syracuse, O., to make three unsuccessful attempts to poison herself. She says she will try it again.

The South Carolina legislature began its annual session Tuesday. For the first time since reconstruction the senate has not a single colored member.

Noah Cox, an ex-convict, was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary in the circuit court for outraging Mrs. Alvoy, a widow, at Seymour, Ind.

North Chicago Rolling Mill company has given notice of a reduction in wages of from 15 to 20 per cent. This is not attributed as a result of the late presidential election.

SCROFULOUS.

Such is the Condition of the Young German Emperor.

HIS DISEASE MAY CAUSE HIS DEATH WITHIN A YEAR.

His Affliction Almost Unbearable—The Commander of the Emin Bey Relief Expedition Not Yet Decided Upon—.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The reports of the confinement of the emperor of Germany to his apartments with a severe cold have revived the stories prevalent here some time ago of the young monarch's scrofulous condition and the imminence of his succumbing to a disease similar to that which terminated the life of his father. From private dispatches received during the last few days as well as from correspondence giving what purported to be accurate information as to the actual condition of the health of Emperor William covering the last fortnight, it is gathered that the German throne is threatened with another abdication through the operation of the laws of nature within the next year, and it is asserted that the absolute facts cannot much longer be held from the public.

Almost immediately upon his accession to the throne Emperor William, never regarded as a robust man, although appearing in padded uniform as of fine physique and in excellent form, began a series of visits to his imperial and royal brethren the exactions of which would have impaired the powers of a much stronger man than he Moreover it is stated that upon several occasions covered by the period of his journeys and stoppages at the various capitals visited the young emperor permitted himself to indulge inordinately in strong drink, a practice to which he was not addicted prior to his assumption of imperial power.

To this indulgence and its consequent effects are ascribed many of his lapses in filial duty toward his mother, which in a man in the ordinary walks of life, would have been characterized—and justly, too—as the acts of a man of conspicuously brutal instincts, and also much of his intemperance of speech with reference to vital political questions.

That the emperor's constitutional ailments have been very much aggravated by over exertion and over indulgence there can be no doubt and the suggestion that he is now, or upon the verge of suffering from a complaint from which few of the Hohenzollerns of the later generations have been entirely free is received in England with "I-told-you-so" air betokening, if not genuine satisfaction, at least an unshaken popular belief in the doctrine of retributive justice.

The Emperor's Affliction.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A London special to the Times says:

There have been sundry reports in court circles here of late that Emperor William is suffering from an acute attack of his chronic trouble, a swelling inside the ear, about which the doctors are much alarmed. It keeps him awake almost continually and drives him to constant occupation for relief.

His odd way of turning up at sunrise drills and his strange activity in rushing from one function to another all day are thus accounted for. On Sunday one of the people best informed in England on inner Berlin news told me that he had become worse during the last few days, and Monday it was announced that owing to a cold he will remain indoors during the rest of the week. If the ear malady should take a serious turn there would be immense excitement all over Europe.

The African East Coast Expedition.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—With reference to the Emin relief expedition, it is stated that Dr. Peters and Lieut. Wissman have arrived at an agreement, in accordance with which the latter will advance to the Great Lakes, where he will await Dr. Peters, but it is not yet decided which of the two will command the combined expedition.

Dr. Peters was entertained at a students' commers. In a speech he said: "Those who thought us dead will be astonished to see how courageously we shall act in making the East Africa company a worthy standard bearer of the National honor. With a colonial force of say 200 Germans and 500 natives, assisted by our men-of-war, we shall reconquer the coast. But we are not so presumptious as to demand a land army from the empire."

HARRISON'S SOUTHERN POLICY.

He Is Surprised at Imputations of Unfriendliness Toward the South.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Nov. 29.—The Greenville Daily News prints a letter recently received by its editor from Gen Harrison, and published by his permission. It is a reply to a letter urging that the southern commercial interests would be relieved from an incubus caused by doubts and fears regarding the southern policy of the coming administration, if Gen. Harrison would make some general assurance of his purpose to follow a conservative course toward the south, and is as follows:

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 14, 1888.

"To A. B. Williams, Esq., Greenville, S. C.:

"MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of November 10 has been received. I am not ready to make any public utterances upon any public question. Every day I am solicited by special correspondents of the press to speak upon this subject or that, but I have invariably declined, and to your appeal for some expression upon the question that interests you, I must for the present make the same answer. I understand that you have yourself been satisfied with the expressions made by me in my public utterances to visiting delegations during the campaign

"When the surprise and disappointment which some of our people have felt over the result has passed away, and they give more calm thought to the situation, I think they will be as much surprised as I am that they should in thought or speech impute to me unfriendliness toward the south The policies in legislation advised by the Republican party, I believe, are wholesome for the whole country, and if those who in their hearts believe with us upon those questions would act with us some other questions that give you local concern would settle themselves. Very truly yours,

"BENJAMIN HARRISON"

MRS. GENERAL SHERMAN DEAD.

She Dies At Her Home In New York City of Heart Trouble.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Mrs. Ellen Ewing Sherman, wife of William T. Sherman, died at 10 a m at her residence, No. 75 West Seventy-first street, in this city.

For nearly five years Mrs. Sherman has been suffering from heart trouble, and about three weeks ago her malady assumed a serious aspect.

Gen. Sherman was almost prostrated Tuesday evening. He and his wife have been married thirty-eight years, and grew up as children together in Lancaster, O., where Mrs. Sherman was born sixty-four years ago. Her father was the celebrated Tom Ewing, senator, representative and cabinet officer, and the mother was a Miss Boyle, and it is from her that Mrs. Sherman inherits her rigid Catholic faith for which she has become noted.

THE STORM.

Telegraph Wires Have Suffered Throughout the East,

AND IN CONSEQUENCE REPORTS ARE SLOW IN COMING IN.

Not an Ocean Steamer Crosses the Bar at New York Monday — The Storm Still Raging With Great Fury on the Entire New England Coast—Heavy Loss of Life and Property Expected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Reports are coming in of the disasters caused by the great Atlantic gale of Sunday and Monday.

The telegraph wires suffered severely from the storm in this city and throughout the east. Beecker's and other firms having leased wires to western points are greatly inconvenienced, and it will be some time before the telegraph companies recover from the effects of the storm.

Not an ocean steamship poked her nose inside the bar Monday, although there are some five or six due and three overdue. The Ocean, from Hamburg, is overdue three days. She had on board at her departure about two hundred steerage passengers and a very valuable cargo. Not a word has been heard of her since she left Hamburg, and considerable anxiety is therefore felt for her safety. A cabin passenger on the Celtic, from Liverpool, was thrown down by the heaving and tossing of the vessel, and received injuries which may result in his death.

Later advices show that Sunday's storm is still raging with great fury on the entire coast of New England, and heavy loss of life and property may be expected.

Twenty seamen of a schooner at Scituate have gone down with their vessel. The Gloucester coast and the entire region from Cape Cod up to Boston reports storm-lashed shipping in distress and many vessels lost with their crews.

At Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 28.—The terrific wind and hail storm which began Monday morning continued all through the night with increasing fury, spreading destruction from end to end of the ocean boulevard.

The buildings which succumbed to the terrific onslaught of the waves yesterday were the United States photograph gallery, Mott's pavilion, Clement's shell store and a number of small shanties, all between New Jersey and Virginia avenues.

During the night the work of undermining went on without interruption, and this morning the list of property destroyed includes Jackson's bath houses and pavilions, which are now fast going to pieces; Adams' bath houses, Johnson's bath houses, the United States bath houses and all the smaller booths and pavilions in that vicinity The half-way house has been lifted entirely from its foundations and will probably go to pieces. At the inlet the destruction is general, and efforts were made to save all movable property. The new wharf of the Yachtsmen association and other wharves have been demolished.

A number of people who were watching the sea were swept off the board walk into the surf. All were rescued save F. C Manuel, who was carried far out with a receding wave He grasped a floating plank and was violently dashed in with the next swell. He was badly bruised, and almost choked with the surf and sand.

Immense Damage at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 28.—Cottages have been undermined and carried out to sea by piecemeal. During this storm cottage bulkheads have been torn away, and the laws of the summer homes of wealthy New Yorkers have been swept into the ocean. The loss is estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000.

The bluff at Long Branch has been heavily cut out in places. At Asbury Park and Ocean Grove the surf cut away the beach. At Deal beach the life saving station is in danger.

The long row of bathing houses belonging to Leland's Ocean hotel was torn to pieces and strewn around the beach.

Supposed to Have Foundered.

COHASSIT, Mass., Nov. 28.—It is reported here that the Philadelphia steamer collier Allentown, has foundered off this point. There seems to be little doubt that the steamer was sunk on some of the ledges directly outside this point About 2 p. m. Sunday a number of people at the village heard the sound of a steamer's whistle and Monday night an immense amount of drift wood come ashore at Sandy Cove, and on Sandy Beach, the marks upon which indicated conclusively that the wrecked vessel must have been the Allentown Several life preservers and some of the other wreckage was stamped with her name The Allentown is an iron boat of 1,283 tons burden, built and owned in Philadelphia

Good Work Done By Volunteers.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Nov. 28.—During the storm several fishing vessels and a small steamer broke from their moorings but were prevented from going on the rocks by a volunteer crew in the life boats The coal schooner William S. Dougaton broke from the wharf and went ashore on the beach. There is a very heavy sea running and it is with much difficulty that vessels are kept from being wrecked The scow sloop Jumbo, belonging to the Rockport Granite company, broke from her moorings and was wrecked. The crew were saved.

Good Work of the Life Savers

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Capt Joshua James and a volunteer life saving crew, of Hull, saved twenty-eight persons, comprising the crews of half a dozen wrecked vessels on that beach during the storm. The efforts were among the most heroic and skillful on record. Capt. Westgate and Mate Thomas, of the schooner Walker, and one sailor, of the schooner Higginson, were the only men that Capt. James' crew failed to save. They were drowned before help could reach them.

NITRO-GLYCERINE

Terrific Explosion of Half a Ton of the Dangerous Compound.

TWO GREAT HOLES IN THE GROUND TELL THE STORY.

A Few Small Pieces of Horse Flesh All That was Left of Doc Haggerty and His Team at Pleasantville, Pennsylvania. The Noise of the Explosion Heard Distinctly Eight Miles.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 28.—An accident of the most horrible nature occurred at the Van Vleek nitro glycerine magazine, on Enterprise road, a mile north of Pleasantville. "Doc" Haggerty, in the employ of the Torpedo company, manufacturing nitroglycerine, with headquarters at Warren and a factory on Hemlock run, ten miles above Warren, was drawing a load of 1,050 pounds of nitro glycerine from the factory to Van Vleek's magazine, used as a local supply station for the contiguous oil field.

He passed through Pleasantville about 11:30 with the load, drawn by two horses. Half an hour afterward a terrific explosion shook the ground at Pleasantville, like an earthquake, breaking many windows. The explosion was distinctly heard in this city, eight miles distant. The truth was immediately suspected, and a party of men started for the magazine. On their arrival they found nothing but two great holes in the ground. The first was in front of where the magazine was located, at the foot of the hill. It was twenty feet square and ten feet deep. Where the magazine stood was another great cavity, extending far into the hillside.

Not a vestige of human flesh was to be found. Haggerty had disappeared as if swallowed by an earthquake. Two hundred rods away small pieces of horse flesh were picked up Not enough remains were recovered to fill an ordinary bucket. Haggerty lived at Hemlock, and leaves a wife and six children.

COLLISION IN COLORADO

On the Denver & Rio Grande — Two Killed and a Number Injured.

DENVER, Nov. 28.—A Rock Island passenger train collided with a Rio Grande express Monday near Colorado Springs, Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. The trains were demolished and partially burned up. The passengers all escaped. Two trainmen were killed—W. H. Philips, express messenger, and J. H. Milan, baggagemaster, both of the Rock Island.

The wounded are: Martin Guner, engineer of the Rio Grande train, slight fracture of skull and badly hurt internally—probably will die. Joseph Berry, engineer of the Rock Island, head cut and badly bruised; Harry Smith, fireman, badly scalded and head cut; fireman of Rio Grande train, fatally injured. Several others were more or less injured, but not fatally.

Relief for Emin Bey.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Lieut. Wissman has began preparations for the relief of Dr. Emin Bey and hopes to be able to start from Berlin for Zanzibar within three weeks. Arriving at Zanzibar, he will immediately select his route and organize his expedition. Lieut. Wissman firmly believes that Stanley has reached Wadelai in safety and gives no credence that the explorers have met with disaster. He is strongly urged by the traveler Rohlfs to compose the expedition of 200 Germans and one thousand native porters, but as Wissman has undertaken his venture entirely on his own hook it is likely that he will organize the expedition in a manner quite opposite to any of the plans suggested merely to manifest his independence, if for no other reason.

Compromising on the Iowa Ejectments.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Nov. 28.—The events of this morning proved that the backbone of the resistance to the Snell ejectment writs is broken. Five of the farmers made settlements by which they will be allowed to resume possession of their farms. The terms made in most cases were called easy, Mr. Snell granting five and six years' time and making lower prices than were at first quoted to evicted settlers.

Honeymoon Ends in a Tragedy.

MEXICO, Mo., Nov. 28.—Henry Lavender, who on Thursday last married a beautiful girl, twenty years old, at Wellsville, committed suicide by hanging Sunday morning. He left no note, and the cause of the tragedy is a mystery. He was thirty-eight years of age, and wealthy.

What a Telegrapher's Error Cost.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—In the suit of C. D. Lathrop to recover $8,000 from the Postal Telegraph company for alleged errors in the transmission of important telegrams, a circuit court jury returned a verdict for $6,698 30 in favor of the plaintiff.

The Official Vote of Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 28.—The official vote of Florida is as follows: Cleveland, 39,561; Harrison, 26,659; Fisk, 403. Cleveland's majority over Harrison, 12,904.

The Boston's Surgeon Dies.

NEW YORK, Nov 28.—Surgeon Simon, of the cruiser Boston, died of yellow fever on board the vessel at quarantine at 9:30 o'clock Monday night.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Important Matters Considered in Their Closing Session.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 29—Before adjournment the general assembly Knights of Labor sat down on a motion to amend their constitution to allowing the selling of liquor at Knights of Labor entertainments. Atlanta, New Orleans and Albany received the highest number of votes as next place of meeting, and the executive board will select which place it prefers.

A committee was appointed to investigate the shooting of knights in Louisiana for striking. The assembly indorsed the Blair educational bill, determined to establish junior locals and recommend the committee to investigate the general offices at Philadelphia, Powderly to name the committee. He appointed Messrs. McGee, Beaton and Jameson.

The Mississippi's True Source.

SAUK CENTER, Minn., Nov. 29.—The true source of the Mississippi river has at last been discovered by parties living at this place. It is two small lakes, one of which they named Lake Josephine. These lakes are fed by many small creeks, and their waters are emptied into Lake Glazier, which lake was discovered by Capt. William Glazier, who claimed it to be the source of the Father of Waters

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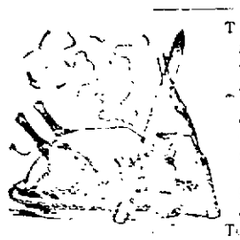
MENU

Oysters on the Half Shell
Celery Soup
Roast Turkey
Cranberry Sauce Celery
Browned Potatoes
Cauliflower
Chicken Pie
Canned Peas
Sweet Potato Souffle
Iced Pudding.
Mince Pie Apple Pie
Cakes Fruit Coffee.

BOBBY'S THANKSGIVING.



The table fairly groaned under every delicacy that's good
That you could think of in the catalogue of food
Some sad faces there were as the children looked on
For they knew papa's pocket-book was not overrun
To celebrate Thanksgiving day with due festivity

The boys, with mouths wide open, kept their eyes upon the turkey
As if the turkey on it would spread wings and fly away,
The while the girls sat up quite straight, for mamma always said
And by their perpendicular good behavior must remind

But such a savage gobbler with its drumsticks in the air
Would make a Chesterfield himself forget himself and stare,
How can we blame the hungry boys if they per chance believed
Conspicuously the fact that they had stomachs to be fed

Above the wondering turkey rose the master, six foot tall,
And solemn, deep, impressive, fell alike on one and all

He bowed his head and reverently, in language full and free,
He thanked our great Creator for the blessings of the year

And when the simple prayer was done, thus the good father spoke:
"My children, it becomes each one his blessing to invoke;
Therefore let each one here thank him for this Thanksgiving treat,
For all the favors he has shown, and these good things to eat."

With trembling voice and reverent air each pious one bowed low
And thanked our Heavenly Father great that he had blessed them so.
For all the good things, and their home, to them a hallowed spot,
Until it came to little Bob, the smallest of the lot.

And thus he spoke, his head bowed down, while round he furtive glanced an eye
"I fank thee for the turkey and the gweat big chicken pie,
I fank thee for the other things"—at this prospect of bliss
He paused, and then—"Say, mamma, please, whats comin' after this?"

Tom Masson.

THE "FAULTED LODE."

HOW THANKSGIVING DAY MADE A MINER HAPPY.

"A gloomy Thanksgiving—gloomy for a fact."

Such was the muttered and moody soliloquy of Arthur Baldwin, as he sat in his rude cabin on McClellan mountain, Colo., one evening in late November, 1873. Outside the rain, which had been pouring all day, was changing to sleet, and occasionally a gust of wind rattled the icy scales against the little window. The heavy mist which fills these high valleys during an autumnal rain made his little room so dark that the sputtering pine wood fire on the hearth created wavering shadows over the log walls. He looked at the gloomy sky without, at the smoked logs and rafters of his cabin, and then at a letter in his hand, the envelope of which bore an Ohio postmark and a direction in a delicate feminine hand; then gazed sadly again at the lowering sky and murmured, "It is, indeed, a gloomy Thanksgiving for me."

The cold wind swept down Right Hand gulch, as the miners call that branch of Clear Creek canyon; the mist floated away and the air rapidly grew clearer and much colder. Winter had begun. Already the snow covered the summit of McClellan mountain; now it was beginning to sweep down the canyon, and soon the mining metropolis of Georgetown was wrapped in a swirling white cloud. Yet the lonely man only gazed at the sky, now gray and white, and mur-

A GLOOMY THANKSGIVING

mured, "Gloomy, gloomy, indeed—not like the old days on the blue Miami."

For eight years Arthur Baldwin had toiled and schemed and planned. As a mere boy he had served in the war for the Union, and the midsummer of 1865 found him with health impaired and symptoms painfully like those which presage consumption. He joined the great army which moved west in the year following the war, and the last days of 1865 saw him a miner in the rich silver region of Clear Creek, Colo. Then began that struggle which so many miners and prospectors make with fortune. First he worked in the developed mines, then "prospected and located" for himself till his scant means were exhausted and again toiled as a wage earner.

At length, with three partners, he made what they called "the boss location." Of course they had all the sanguine miner's reasons for so believing. Did not their "prospect holes" show that they were on a true fissure, that it ran with the "mother lode," that it had a good "outcrop" and the right "dip in to the hill?" And so they toiled on, expending all their money and spare time in "sinking on the lode." First there was a good show of vein matter with bits of ore that assayed high, and their spirits mounted as on eagles' wings. Then they "struck a horse," or a "cap" threatened to end the lode permanently, and their hearts sank. Again the "horse" was passed, the lode opened below it, the crevice turned a little more to the perpendicular, "slickensides" showed on the wall rock, bits of azurite and true sulphurets were picked out of the crevices, and then the siren Hope sang sweetly in their heated imaginations. And then—the too frequent calamity—they reached a "fault." The crevice seemed to end abruptly in solid rock, and for three weary months they had sought in vain, by "drifting," to trace the lode. So this was, indeed, a gloomy Thanksgiving.

It is too often the case that a mining town abounds in rough men, and that most newcomers soon fall into their rude and slovenly habits. But Georgetown was from the first an exception. It always contained a fair proportion of cultured men. Veterans of the war of all ranks and of both armies, men of culture and science, and refined, scholarly gentlemen who had sought the pure air of the mountains for health, formed from the start a large part of its population. And Arthur Baldwin had that in his memory which helped to preserve the sweetness of his nature.

"He loved and was beloved again." Returning from the war at the age of 21, all the order of his nature found vent in an attachment to a maiden four years his junior, who reciprocated his feelings, but they were young and poor, and worst of all, the condition of his health required a removal from Ohio. But they could wait. No maiden ever despairs at 21. No man of 17 ever doubts that her beloved can soon overcome all obstacles. So they parted with hopes of a speedy reunion; and through all the weary years his letters had continued to tell of his good health and to promise early success, return and the consummation of their hopes. But now the waiting had done its work; the superscription on the letter from Ohio was too often stained with a tear, and the Georgetown postmaster no longer excited true hope in the breast of the little schoolmistam on the banks of the Miami. Time and disappointment were working out the heart of youth; and so this Thanksgiving evening Arthur Baldwin gazed on the letter that only received and sighed.

Weariness at length prevailed over melancholy. He leaned back in his rude chair and slept—and dreamed. The walls of the log cabin expanded and took the form of the old Miami home, then faded away, and he was again a lad playing in his native fields with the little girl who then seemed to him so very young. The past and present mingled in his dream; he saw the girl, yet he loved the woman, and felt a strange pain at thought that his love was in some way to make both unhappy. There is no natural sequence of time or place in a dream, so he turned away from the little girl and at once found himself in a marching column of blue. Then followed the bivouac, the parade, the dispersion to quarters, tattoo

THE LITTLE SCHOOLMA'AM.

and taps, and he folded himself in his blanket, lay down amid his comrades and glided away to—where?

He was at the bottom of their deepest mining shaft—a hundred and twenty feet deep—and every foot of the rocky wall represented many days of toil, many hours of heartache. It all seemed to press up upon him in his dream—a great solid weight of sorrow. He stood at the bottom of the shaft and looked to right and left where they had "drifted" in search of the "faulted lode." But now appeared one of the wildest phenomena of dreams—the rocky face of the shaft, the "hanging wall" of the crevice, seemed no obstacle to him, and he glided through it as if it were air. But what was this? The lost lode was found. He sank down, down through many fathoms, between two well defined walls, and on all sides were great seams of the richest ore—the dark sunburet, the blue azurite, bright points of silver glance and bits of ruby—wealth beyond the dreams of avarice.

Joy filled the dreamer's breast; he stirred in his chair and stretched out eager and trembling hands towards the glittering ore. Suddenly there was an awful change. The narrow crevice above him grew black; the solid walls trembled, heaved, and with a roar and crash that seemed to shake the rock ribbed earth, fell upon and crushed him to atoms. He sprang from the floor where he had fallen with the terror in his heart and cold drops on his trembling flesh. There had been an explosion, indeed, and he saw the smoke issuing from the shaft near the cabin.

His partners had decided to celebrate the day by letting off a big blast in the "breast" of the mine; their bore had been fortunately located, and the explosion revealed the continuance of the lode. The "fault" was, after all, a slight one, only they had not yet "prospected" in the right direction.

The wondrous wealth of his dream was not realized. But the newly opened lode soon gave him enough to satisfy reasonable desires, and he wisely concluded to invest his small competence in a home on the Miami rather than go on in mining ventures. The little school ma'am was soon made glad; tears no longer blur the distant postmark, and Arthur Baldwin and his wife date their happiness from the gloomy Thanksgiving day of 1873.

J. B. Parker.

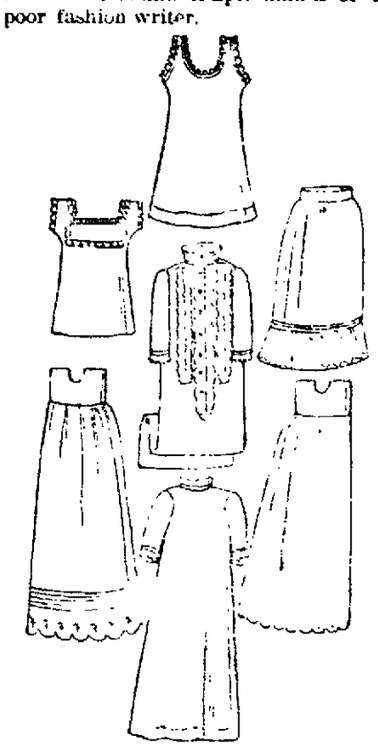
AT THE MATINEE.

IT IS A GOOD PLACE TO GO TO STUDY FASHIONS.

Olive Harper Writes Entertainingly of the Latest that She Has Seen in the Big City of New York—Garments and Headware Galore.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A matinee is a good place to go to find out all the latest styles in not only women's but men's clothes, and it doesn't make much difference whether it is a rainy or a sunny day, for if you don't see the latest in elegant outer wraps you get the most recent and agonizing misery in waterproofs, and let me tell you they are very handsome, and, though a theatre full of them does not smell very sweet and is apt to give you a headache, they are quite worth a place in these short and simple annals of the poor fashion writer.



FOR SPARE TIME FOR CHRISTMAS.

A few years ago a woman was obliged to make herself hideous by a horrible contrivance looking like dried whaleskin, and smelling worse, and this was without shape or form. Short women looked like Mother Bunches, and thin ones like nothing on earth nor under it for ugliness, and all was black, thick, hot and heavy, and, if they did protect from rain, it is safe to say almost any woman would have preferred a wetting to wearing one.

Now all that is a thing of the past, and the waterproof wraps of today are beautiful. Stylishly formed, in some cases fitting the form snugly and in others falling in graceful folds or gathered at the back. Some have little shoulder capes, others sling sleeves, and all have a silky texture, with pretty plaid inside, which is soft and woolly, and the outside is gray pearl, pink heliotrope or fine checks in delicate colors, and all covered with a fine frosty luster that is very pretty and becoming. They cover the lady from her neck to the bottom of the dress, and there are pretty shirred covers for hats which go with the cloak. They do not singly smell so very badly, but a theatre full of them, in the heat and dampness give out anything but a pleasant smell.

With rubbers on the feet and these cloaks, supplemented by a Tosca umbrella, a lady can brave the worst rain and look the better for it, but if a lady wants to look fresh, rosy and pretty she wants to have on her rubber hat protector and let the rain soak her face. I don't know of anything better than a driving rain to bring out a brilliant color, rosy and youthful. Even snow is not as good as rain for that purpose. Recently

A PRETTY TEA GOWN.

Mrs. Amelie Rives Chanler expressed herself on the subject of complexion, and she said that she thought rain beating against the face was an excellent thing for the preservation of a fine, clear skin, and in such a case it becomes a real duty which women cannot avoid with impunity to don their pretty rubber envelopes and run out in the rain; and it must be admitted that in these days it takes nothing short of a blizzard to keep them at home; therefore it is clear that the present generation does not intend to shirk its moral responsibility.

* * *

Of course these rubber wrappings are taken off and the dresses exposed, which are as various as the women. The prevailing colors in a fashionable uptown theater yesterday, I noticed, were red, blue and green in several shades, and were for the most part in the fine grades of wool, though there were a few silks of one kind and another. I noticed with a surprise as genuine as it was pleasant that when you aggregate the theater bonnet now it is not nearly so high nor aggressive as last winter, and besides I noticed that in the boxes and orchestra seats all ladies under 30 took off their bonnets and held them in their laps. There were not so very many of them who did this, but still it was done, and the gracious action was received with admiring glances by the few gentlemen in the audience.

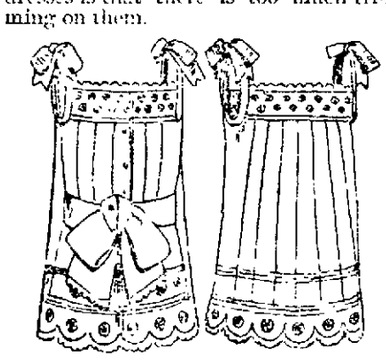
And, dear me! what a decorous audience it was! No applause, no bravos, no loud laughing and no going out between the acts, though candor compels me to confess that there was in the most silent moments a sort of subdued sound describable by nothing, but which was caused by the workings of five hundred pairs of jaws at labor upon caramels or gum, and the unmelodious sobs and sniffs of the tender hearted ones over the woes of the hero.

The few handsome male creatures who came sneaking in hardly knew what to do with themselves, and they tiptoed along like cats after mice, and not one of them went out for a clove and the other thing that goes with it. But these angelic creatures wore the new coat, the "Tuxedo," which is the queerest garment I ever saw on a man. It is somewhat like a sack coat, only a trifle shorter and fits the hollow in the back, like pie crust. It is left unbuttoned and has a collar that reaches all the way down front and lined with silk or satin, and seems to be made of some soft wool, twilled. I say soft, but I have not that information for certain, as no one of my acquaintances has ever rubbed her cheek against one to find out.

I wonder if anybody realizes that Christmas will soon be here? If not, I would like to take this occasion, while I have my pen in hand, to inform them that it is quite true—it is coming, and tell mothers something that may interest them. I present for them a set of dolls' underclothes, which can be made the source of great pleasure to their little girls. If mothers would take a little of their spare time—if they have any—and make up such a little set in good material and so that it can be laundried, and taken off and put on and buttoned, it would please their little maids at home better than almost anything they could give them. All little girls like dolls' clothes "made just like real folks'." A pretty little dress can be made of any style, and that, too, would have a treble charm if it would "button up just like mine."

Last Christmas I made two little sets of undergarments for dolls like the patterns and two little flannel gowns like the little girls' dresses worn last winter, and I believe those recipients have been very happy with them, for they undress and dress their dolls and wash and iron the little clothes with perfect regularity ever since. The dolls nowadays are so pretty that I must confess to an insane desire to buy one not only for my little friends, but also one for myself. These little sets of garments are not expensive presents, but they will well repay the labor in the pleasure they bring.

I came across the prettiest little garment for a tiny girl, which can be used for an apron or a dress, as mothers may prefer. If for a dress, it can be made in pretty wool goods, embroidered in any contrasting color, with ribbon sash, to be worn over a guimpe of nainsook. If for an apron, it can be of nainsook or cambric, with embroidery and bows of ribbon. I think nothing could be prettier, and it is simple and child like. The trouble with the most of children's dresses is that there is too much trimming on them.



FOR THE BABY GIRL.

The tea gown is one of the necessities of our civilization. Would life be worth the living without a tea gown? Could a lady feel that she was doing her duty towards her husband's wife without counting one or more of those graceful gowns among her wardrobe? Could she feel herself fully equipped to do the honors of her home unless she had one of these dainty, loose, graceful but slouchy garments that are neither wrappers, robes nor dresses? Of course not. Therefore John, George or Charlie must cheerfully hand over his purse to buy one. They are of all kinds, colors and material, and all are "fetching," but one of the tidiest and prettiest is offered with this writing. The body of the gown is of warm, reddish brown cashmere, with the front of gold brown China crepe, gathered at the throat and hanging loosely from there to the feet. The collar, pointed, trimming on sleeves and in front, are all made of gold tinsel canvas, through the meshes of which is woven narrow black velvet ribbon, and this is tied in double bow knots with ends, so that all together make quite a bunch of narrow knots. The gown is gathered at the back upon the joint formed by the back forms. Other materials and combinations could be used in this model.

A very stylish but ladylike walking gown can be made like the model in the illustration, and as skirts and overdresses or draperies are now frequently of different material this can be a very economical style. It consists of an underskirt of figured or plain goods, or velveteen, or, in fact, anything, and the overdress, which is shaped in redingote fashion, the front and sides being left open. The back is simply gathered full and held out very slightly by a hair cushion. The basque is quite simple and plain, and the neat linen cuffs and collar make it dainty

STYLISH WALKING COSTUME.

and pleasing. The hat worn with it is more remarkable for ugliness than beauty, and a neat felt or velvet faced walking hat would be far more suitable. But the dress itself could not be improved upon, and it can be worn on almost all occasions and with any kind of cloak.

Olive Harper.

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POT-POURRI.
The Independent Company has just placed on sale a fresh supply of
Oriental Pot-Pourri,
fresh from the importers. Large Cans, 35 cents. Small Cans, 20 cents.
The Rose of Japan Pot-Pourri,
Large Cans, 45 cents.
ROSE JARS.
An elegant line, at prices ranging from 36 cents to $1 25

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Almost as Palatable as Milk.
So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.
Remarkable as a flesh producer.
Persons gain rapidly while taking it.
SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of
CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.
The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

Advertise in the Massillon Independent.

"I WISH YOU HAD SOAP THAT WOULD FLOAT,"

a lady said to a clerk in a large grocery store. "You have no idea how ordinary soap is wasted. The servants let it remain in the bottoms of the wash-tubs, dish-pans, and scrubbing-pails, and when the water is poured off, the soap has the consistency of mush, and a new bar must be taken from the box. If the soap would only float, they would see it, and take it out of the water when they were through with it."

The "IVORY SOAP" floats, replied the clerk. Oil will float; and, as the "IVORY SOAP" is made of oils, and is $99\frac{44}{100}$ per cent. pure, as a matter of course it will float.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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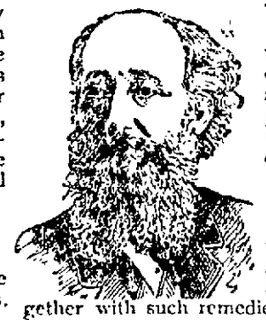
Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup.



SCROFULA undoubtedly HAS ITS ORIGIN AND HOW TO OVERCOME IT. had its origin among the poorer classes in new countries where water was bad, miasmas prevalent, food with little variety, clothing insufficient, and exposure to cold and wet common and frequent.

SCROFULA.
We believe it to be the cause of nearly all chronic diseases.

DYSPEPSIA
ALWAYS YIELDS.

TREATMENT.—In this, the diet is of importance, and the hygiene not to be neglected. Fresh air, exercise and abundant clothing are all important. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is the *only* remedy.

IT IS POSITIVE.
Containing the medicinal virtues of certain *Plants* and *Roots* of known alterative and *Depurant Natures*, together with such remedies as *Poke, Burdock, Wintergreen*, diuretic, healing and invigorating, it becomes the "remedy of all remedies" for this most common and insidious enemy of mankind.

ALWAYS RELIABLE
IT IS A
SAFE FAMILY MEDICINE
Because it contains no poison or opiates. Children, invalids and delicate persons will find it the best medicine and tonic they can use. No home should be without it. Always in season, *Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.*
If you cannot procure it of your druggist, send direct to us. Price $1.00; 6 bottles $5.00. Pamphlet free.

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

A BAD CASE OF SCROFULA CURED.
PORT BYRON, N. Y.—I have been doctoring for three or four years, with different physicians, for scrofula, but found no relief until I commenced taking your Syrup. Continuing to use it a few months, I found myself cured. I believe it to be the best medicine in the world.
MRS. WILLIAM STRANO.

No remedy known so highly endorsed by its home people, in the treatment of Rheumatism and all Blood Diseases. Our Medical Pamphlet, treating on Rheumatism and all Blood and Female Diseases, sent free on application.
RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., JACKSON, MICH.

YEARS OF SUFFERING.
COL. H. S. WALKER, West Lebanon, Ind.
Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Pleasant Pellets have done more for me than any other medicine that I have ever taken. It is the greatest remedy for impure blood, and for a dyspeptic or a constipated person it seems to have no equal. Please send me half a dozen bottles. C. B. H. PERSON, Liberty, Ind.

Gents.—I received the above letter this morning. He thinks it is the greatest medicine in the world. It has given entire satisfaction wherever introduced. [illegible]

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

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HOW THEY GOT LEFT.

THE LOCAL ANTONY BURIES THE DEMOCRATIC CÆSAR.

He Came Not Here to Praise Him, but to Tell the Truth—Harrison Weak Intellectually—Morton a Money Bag Corruption the Means and the Result in Doubt—The Burden of General Sherwood's Remarks.

The first of THE INDEPENDENT'S course of lectures in the People's hall on Saturday evening was an interesting event, which several hundred people came out to hear. As is generally understood, it was a sort of memorial meeting, springing out of the recent death of Democracy. The funeral was conducted by General I. R. Sherwood, who was presented to the audience by Mr. James R. Dunn. The Democratic mourners crowded up in front, supported by an equal number of Republicans in the rear. When the General sailed into his victorious enemies, the faithful would chirk up a bit, but on the whole they were wrapped in deep gloom.

Mr. Dunn said that it was one of the most remarkable phases of our social and political life, that the best of personal friends could be the worst of political enemies, and this was certainly one of the most remarkable meetings ever held, if not the most remarkable. He introduced General Sherwood, one of the most distinguished citizens of Ohio, whose subject was, "How We Got Left."

General Sherwood said that he was not there as a Democrat, however, but as an American citizen, to express his own views. In his own town Prof. Bemis, a well known economic lecturer, had been addressing scarcely as large audiences as the one present, on live topics, and he could scarcely, therefore, expect a larger one to listen to a subject definitely settled some weeks before. It was a settled fact that American people would not consent to be educated except in a political campaign.

Out of twelve million voters only one out of every thousand can derive any personal benefit, consequently the great masses of the people were interested alike in hoping for a successful Republican administration. That the will of sixty million people should be expressed without bloodshed was a magnificent moral triumph, the more remarkable when the majority was so small, that the complexion of the popular vote was yet unknown.

Cleveland was defeated because of his mistakes as a statesman and a politician. As a statesman he had early in his career committed himself to the single gold standard, thereby estranging many warm friends. Worse still, he had accepted a re-nomination after a distinct disapproval of the second term idea. All men acquire fame in some single crisis. Had Cleveland adhered to his one term principle, and said "I will not again accept the crown," he would live as one of the greatest civil characters in our time, and his rugged honesty would shine out until the end of our history. That Cleveland had been advised not to run, he happened to know. Last winter two hundred leading Democrats held a conference in Washington, and had it not been for Scott of Erie, the President would not have been a candidate, and David Bennett Hill—a Hill no Republican has succeeded in climbing, would be President-elect.

As a politician Cleveland made a mistake in literally executing his avowed policy in the control of the civil service. Last March 10,000 Republicans were in the Washington departments. He had it from a member of the civil service commission that the examinations were conducted impartially, and all things being equal Democrats and Republicans shared alike in securing public favors. The New York postoffice, an institution through which a tremendous influence could be exerted, was still in the hands of a Republican. There never was a president so unpopular with the newspaper men of the country. This was undoubtedly because of his inaccessibility.

Cleveland committed blunder after blunder in the selection of his cabinet officers. There was no excuse for appointing Vilas from a State that had never given a Democratic majority. Bayard had no hold even in his own State, which for the first time in its history had a Republican legistature. What excuse was there for Endicott? He had never been heard of outside of Massachusetts. He should have named such life-long Democrats as Allen G. Thurman. He should have looked to Indiana and other doubtful districts. But his policy was to execute all the pledges of the party platform, regardless of the consequences.

The story had been current that Cleveland gave ten thousand dollars to the campaign fund. This he knew was not true. Cleveland had not given one cent. The speaker had it from a friend of Mr. Brice that an effort had been made to have the President show himself and make a few speeches, which Mr. Cleveland had resisted. Finally, in despair, Mr. Brice sent this telegram: "Are you for us or against us?" Cleveland then consented to review the Democratic parade in New York, providing nothing else would be required of him.

The tariff message was right, but it was delivered at the wrong time, and the Republicans with four times the newspaper facilities of the Democrats, made the most of it. Why in Stark county, out of nineteen newspapers only two were Democratic. Mr. Cleveland should have advanced that document at the beginning of his administration. He should have directed attention to the one hundred millions of dollars of dead money in the treasury; he should have advised congress to revise the tariff and find means of getting this money in circulation. But he was not content with laying down principles; after his own painstaking fashion he dipped into the tariff schedule; he particularized when he should have generalized. He committed himself and took from congress the very business for which congress was elected.

The veto of pension bills was another error. In politics it is not what a man does, but the influences resulting from his actions. The veto of those bills, for which in every case he showed good cause, was alone enough to defeat him. Who doubts but that Harrison's thirteen thousand plurality in New York was not greater than the soldiers' vote which changed from Cleveland to Harrison in that State? Moreover a persistent effort was made to commit the G. A. R. against Cleveland, and the effort succeeded. This, in the face of the fact that the Republican party had not sent a single great general to the army. When people said that the Republican party had put down the rebellion they made a mistake; nor had it abolished slavery. Slavery had been abolished by the logic of war.

General Sherwood charged the Republican party with the inordinate use of money, thus securing the election. For the first time it had elected a man to the vice presidency only because he was a millionaire, and had put up two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This was in in startling contrast to all previous nominations. Hamlin, Johnson, Colfax, Wilson, Wheeler, Arthur and Logan had each been placed in nomination for some good reason, except money. Morton was more of an Englishman than an American. After March 4 the senate of the United States would be presided over by money bags. The senate itself was a hospital for decrepit millionaires, so wrapped up by their direct interest in monopolies that they were warped in their favor whenever popular legislation came up.

Harrison is a respectable man, though weak intellectually. If he put Blaine in his cabinet, the Republican party would be disrupted. If a man like Garfield would yield to Blaine, what could be expected of Harrison. If, on the contrary, he selects good men to sit about him, he would look or a successful administration.

General Sherwood made some reference when first introduced to the causes that led to the meeting, and assumed that all present understood them. Perhaps a few did not, so it is well to here explain that the address grew out of a little good-humored fun that was made in this paper at the expense of the speaker, who, before the election had pledged himself to speak at a Democratic jollification in this city, which he felt assured would take place. The General thought to turn the tables by stating in his own paper that he would deliver that speech, or just as good a one, any way, if THE INDEPENDENT would secure a hall. The hall was at once leased, and was occupied according to promise.

DOWN IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Where the Republicans are Being Counted Out.

The Republicans of West Virginia are having a hard time in securing justice. As soon as the Democrats discovered that the battle had gone against them they demanded recount after recount of the votes, and down at Wheeling the board of county commissioners, seven Democrats and two Republicans, are "fixing" things up. F. D. Mussey writes: "It is a funny board to pass upon the very highest and most sacred privileges of an American citizen. The president is a book-keeper in a tailor shop. He is no doubt an honest and, so far as anything I have heard of him, honorable man, and he has shown a commendable indifference to constitutions, statutes and such like truck. When he made a decision flagrantly violating the law, and a distinguished lawyer read the statute relating to the point, the tailor's book keeper merely said: 'This board don't decide that way. Don't delay the count gentlemen. Go on.' It was like Congressman Tim Campbell saying that the constitution should not be allowed to come between friends."

Elsewhere in his letter he says: "Votes on which Mr. Atkinson's name was misspelled were rejected, and votes on which Mr. Pendleton's name was spelled Pendon, Pendlol, Pendson, etc., were counted. Atkinson's lawyer asked about this, and Mr. Gruse merely said: 'Gentlemen, don't waste time; go on with the count.' Mr. Stein, who runs the revolutionary Sunday mill out in Fulton, seems to be the guyasticutus of the performance. At one time when the matter of counting certain votes was up, he said: "We'd better weight them till we get to the end of the count, and maybe them ballots won't be necessary."

A famous Washington gambler, it is said, will soon go to preaching. He would have begun it ten years ago, but he has only just found a cure for his cough. It is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

HARMON SHAIDNAGLE, THE MAIN STREET MERCHANT,

Seriously Wounded by Two Highwaymen and Robbed.

A man in the confusion of returning consciousness, struggling to regain his feet, startled Mr. C. B. Allman one night last week, about a quarter after 9, as he was returning to his home. He lay almost in front of the residence of L. W. Gise, on East Main street, and as Mr. Allman assisted him to rise, he discovered that it was Harmon Shaidnagle, the well known hardware dealer. Other passers-by met them, and assisted Mr. Shaidnagle until he became clear in mind. His face was bleeding, and in some sort of a struggle a great part of his moustache had been torn from his face and lay on the stones, matted with blood. He had been hit over the eye, and gave every evidence of a man who had been struck violently and often. He did not fully recover his mind and memory until after he had gotten home. About this time an officer arrived, to whom the story was related.

Mr. Allman had met Mr. Shaidnagle as the latter was on his way home about a quarter before 9. Mr. Allman at that time was on his way down town, and as before stated, saw the man as lay on the sidewalk about a quarter after 9. He could not, therefore, have lain there much over fifteen minutes. Mr Shaidnagle says that while walking briskly along the street, above High, two men unknown to him rushed forward from an alley and knocked him down. He resisted until a blow stunned him. They then rifled his pockets and secured about eight dollars. He had more on his person, but the highwaymen did not find it or were alarmed by approaching footsteps. All the circumstances corroborate his story, and his injuries, which at the time seemed almost trifling, are now very painful confining him to his house. The matter was not reported until the night patrolman, who was called to the scene, came down town last night. Mr. Shaidnagle is now conducing a sale at his establishment, which probably led his assailants to suppose that he had a large sum of money on his person.

Will They be Moved?

If there is any probability that the shops of the Pennsylvania Company are to be moved, the business men of this city must be alive and endeavor to secure their location. The Alliance Review has the following on the subject: 'The Review is in a position to announce that Louis Zbaren, owner of the old fair ground, has, at the request of the Pennsylvania Company, placed in the hands of Elisha Teeters, as their representative, a definite offer to sell that piece of ground at a fixed price and that the company will accept or reject within ten days. This makes at least probable the transfer long hoped for, of the Allegheny shops to this city. They are now on ground held by a lease, running out within two years and owned by the city of Allegheny, which wants possession, and refuses to sell or release."

Curious Weather Statistics.

Mr. D. Keratetter happened to be a juryman in 1880, and for his own curiosity kept a weather diary, which, now eight years old, is quite interesting. On November 24, 1880, the thermometer stood almost at zero; the next day it was very cold, and November 26 the mercury was eight degrees below zero. The weather was exceptionally cold during the entire month. The spring of 1880 was the mildest and earliest he has ever known. The average temperature of January taken once a day was forty-six degrees above zero. On the 14th of June there was wheat cut on John Ginder's farm near Canal Fulton—the earliest he has ever known by thirteen days in his farming life for forty-five years.

The Number of Beneficiaries Growing Less.

The thirteenth year of the Fairmont Children's Home began on the first of November, says the New Lisbon Patriot. During the twelve past years 1,002 inmates have been received, trained to lives of usefulness, and provided with respectable homes, and the opportunities to commence the earnest battle of life, free from drawbacks and discouragements. Superintendent Niez and his estimable wife, who is the matron, have held their present positions nearly seven years, and the present healthful state and general efficiency of the institution, and the cheerfulness of the children are the best possible testimonials to their watchful care and kindness. Contrary to general impression, the average number of inmates from Stark and Columbiana counties is not increasing, but growing steadily less, and the home is able to derive some income from outside sources. For instance, there are now twenty-four children from the Soldier's Orphan asylum, taken as boarders, and bringing in $110 per year each.

The following is the experience of a Baltimore butcher:—I have suffered with bad headaches for years and have tried many remedies without obtaining relief. I was advised to give Salvation Oil a trial and it has entirely cured me. —Ed. Baltz, La Fayette Market, Baltimore, Md.

The Lehigh Valley railroad now has twelve trains equipped with telegraphic instruments, to be used in transmitting messages while the train is on the road.

A STRONG ARRAY OF TALENT.

Season Tickets to be Reduced in Price and the Standard Kept Up.

Milton C. Gunckle, of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, which controls the greater part of the American platform talent, was in the city last night and met a committee empowered to transact business for the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The result of the conference was a provisional contract with the Bureau for the appearance in this city of six lecturers at different times during the season. This contract can be abrogated by the makers should they fail in securing sufficient encouragement to cover expenses. Those having the matter in charge propose to parcel out territory, and institute a vigorous canvass next Wednesday morning. In past years it has been barely possible to meet the obligations incurred by charging a dollar and a half a season ticket, yet this moderate price has been so objected to, that the price this year will be placed at one dollar. The experiment of further popularizing the course will, it is hoped, meet with approval and be the means of more quickly raising the guarantee by the advance sale of five hundred tickets.

The lectures of the course will be provided by General George A. Sheridan, the Rev. Dr George T. Dowling, the Rev. Robert Nourse, Marshall P. Wilder, John DeWitt Miller, and the Rev. Russell H Conwell.

General Sheridan is at present a famous figure whose recent lecture upon the "Modern Pagan" has made him as noted in the opposite way as Colonel Ingersoll. The Rev. Dr. Dowling was for years a popular Cleveland pastor, who has written several books. The Rev. Robert Nourse, of Washington, has rapidly risen in the firmament of eloquent and intellectually brilliant speakers. His new lecture upon "Kings and Presidents" has pleased everybody. Marshall Wilder's monologue entertainment are something the like of which has not been heard here. John DeWitt Miller is another eccentric genius. His versatility is wonderful, his humor rich, and his sound sense exceptional. Russell H Conwell is from Philadelphia. He does not like to fulfill engagements in the West, but will come here.

The Cleveland correspondent of the Coal Trade Journal writes: "The coal and iron trades of this neighborhood go hand in hand, and a few fresh figures regarding the latter may not be amiss. When navigation opened this year seven hundred and fifty thousand tons of ore were unsold and on dock at Lake Erie ports, and the total of unconsumed ore was about one million tons, with an unsettled and low market for the raw material. During the previous year the output of the Lake Superior mines was in round numbers four and one half million tons, but the aggregate consumption was only three and one half million tons. The surplus of one million tons, together with this season's entire output, and it will exceed four million, seven hundred thousand tons, has all been sold, showing a gain in consumption for 1888 over 1887 of more than two million tons.

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened the appetite restored; the kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated; the brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. Try it.

History of Ohio.

The history of the State of Ohio in words of one syllable by Annie Cole Cady, a lady of wide reputation as a writer of books for young folks has been published by Bedford, Clarke & Co., of Chicago. It is quarto in form, printed in large, bold type, on the best of book paper, containing over two hundred pages, with about half as many elegant illustrations, handsomely and substantially bound. This volume, which is as fresh and bright as a new blown rose, is one of a series of histories just issued by the publishers, the others being the States of New England, Virginia, New York and Illinois. Books of instruction written in simple, clear language are something that we have long needed for our children, and they ought to be in every household where there are young eyes to read them. The appearance of this history now is very opportune, in view of the approaching holidays.

The Log Cabins of this country have been birthplaces of some of the grandest men. Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan, first saw the light of day through the chinks of a log cabin. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla also originated in a log cabin, and stands pre-eminent among the blood purifiers of today, as Warners "Tippecanoe" does as a stomach tonic.

Which Was It? Bacon or Shakespeare.

The authorship of the dramatic productions attributed to the last of the above named is agitating literary circles to the very centre, but affects the practical masses far less than the momentous question, how to regain or preserve health, that essential of bodily and mental activity, business success and the pursuit of happiness. We can throw far more light on this latter subject than the most profound Shakespearian can on the subject first propounded. If the system is depleted, the nerves shaky, if indigestion or constipation bothers one at times, or constantly; if the skin is yellow and tongue furred as in biliousness; if there are premonitory twinges of oncoming rheumatism or neuralgia; if the kidneys are inactive—use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest recuperant of an age prolific in beneficial and successful remedies. Remember if malaria threatens or afflicts, that it neutralizes the poison and fortifies the system.

Operators of the fourteen furnaces in the Shenango valley, Pennsylvania, employing in the aggregate fourteen hundred men last week voluntarily advanced the wages of their employes ten and fifteen cents a day.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

A dispatch from Ishpeming, Mich., states that the Cleveland Iron Mining Company has raised the wages of its workmen, and the Chicago & Northwestern road has also increased the pay of its employes. The great Calumet and Hecla copper mine will grant a liberal increase to its army of laborers, and the prospects for steady work at good wages are good throughout the iron and copper mining districts.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says.

Toledo, O., Jan. 10 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for nearly 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.,
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.—2-19

At a meeting of river coal operators at Pittsburg this week, it was decided to shut down all the mines on the Monongahela river for an indefinite period. This will throw out of employment seven thousand miners, besides all the river men engaged in taking coal down the river and the mine laborers. Dissatisfaction in regard to wages and light demand for coal along the river occasioned the shut down.

The Verdct Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, O., affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

Last week San Francisco received over twelve thousand tons of coal from Great Britain and Australia. Thirteen vessels loaded with coal at Newcastle, Australia, are on their way there now. A vessel has been chartered at Philadelphia to carry anthracite to San Francisco, the freight on which will be thirteen dollars a ton. The anthracite brings from eighteen to nineteen dollars a ton in that market while the Australian coal sells for eleven dollars.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Germans are rapidly taking the place of negro laborers on Louisiana sugar plantations.

The Excitement Not Over.

The rush on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, and consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c. and $1.00.

The McCaffrey-Killen fight is declared off, the latter refusing to live up to the articles of agreement.

President Day, of the New Yorks, has signed an agreement to sell Ward to the Washington club for twelve thousand dollars.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice adress. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl st., New York.

E. Shott defeated Bandle in a shooting contest at Cincinnati, last Sunday, by a score of 83 to 81, one hundred live pigeons being used.

Don't Experiment

You cannot afford to waste time experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung, and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 6

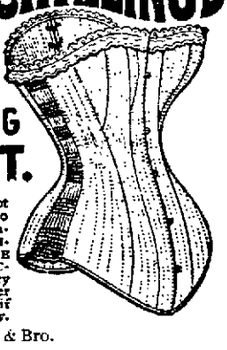
JOHN E. JOHNS,
—GENERAL—
Fire Insurance Agent,
No. 9 North Erie Street,
MASSILLON, - - OHIO.
District Agent Northwestern Mutual Life.

R. A. PINN
Real Estate Dealer,
Attorney-at Law.
U. S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.
No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.
5¾ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward.
Farm of 71¼ acres, 3½ miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 18 acres of timber. Terms easy.
A well improved farm of 57½ acres in Geauga county, O.
Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.
Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.
House and lot No. 54 North Mill street.

DR SCHILLING'S
HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.



CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.
For Sale by Ricks & Bro.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION.
25 CTS

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	a7 45	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo.....Lv	8 41	1 10	4 50	.....
Oak Harbor.....Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	.....
Fremont.....	9 22	2 30	6 10	.....
Clyde.....	9 37	2 47	6 25	.....
Bellevue.....	9 53	3 03	6 40	.....
Monroeville.....Lv		3 20	6 58	3 10
Norwalk.....		3 38	7 15	3 22
Wellington.....		4 32	8 08	4 00
Creston.....Ar	11 58	5 20	9 05	4 47
Orrville.....Ar	pm12 20	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 05	7 05
Massillon.....	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 52
Navarre.....	1 55	6 5	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction....	2 13	7 45	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland...	2 28	7 58	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	8 05	9 25	9 25
Leesville.....	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown.....	2 58	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover.....	2 57.	6 05	.....	.....
New Comerstown....	3 38	am6 45	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	4 38	7 45	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	6 09	9 15	.....	.....
Marietta.....Ar	7 25	am10 25	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No 6	No. 8	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	6 00	12 10	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	7 15	1 24	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	8 57	3 00	.....	.....
New Comerstown....	10 00	4 00	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	10 49	4 40	.....	.....
Bowerstown.....	11 25	3 45	5 55	.....
Leesville.....	11 32	3 55	6 02	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 40	4 10	6 10	.....
New Cumberland...	11 52	4 25	6 22	.....
Valley Junction....	pm12 20	5 02	6 45	.....
Navarre.....	12 56	5 35	7 35	.....
Massillon.....	1 05	5 50	8 00	.....
Orrville.....Ar	1 40	6 25	8 55	.....
Orrville.....Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 13	No. 9
Creston.....Lv	2 18	7 02	9 42	A. M.
Wellington.....	3 05	7 45	10 33	7 25
Norwalk.....	3 55	8 25	11 25	7 35
Monroeville.....	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 45
Clyde.....	4 39	9 29	pm12 10	8 06
Fremont.....	4 55	9 45	12 28	8 23
Toledo.....Ar	6 20	*10 45	1 50	9 40

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't.
M. D. WOODFORD, Manager.

LADIES!
Do your own Dyeing at Home With
PEERLESS DYES
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by
J. M. SCHUCKERS,
13 E. Main St. Massillon, O.

PINKERTON'S ORIENTAL COFFEE.

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]
PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

The columns of THE INDEPENDENT are always open to the legitimate discussion of both sides of any matter of real public interest. Hence, though late in the day, the card of "A Coal Miner" is given space.

Oliver Schreiner writes: "There was never a great man who had not a great mother—it is hardly an exaggeration. The first six years of our life make us; all that is added later is veneer; and yet some say, if a woman can cook a dinner or dress herself well, she has culture enough."

The London Times, so Mr. Smalley cables, is exceedingly sorry that the election of General Harrison will involve the retirement of Minister Phelps. The Times' sorrow in such instances has always diminished in exact proportion to the ability of our ministers to properly represent their own country.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette has ascertained that the new law (February 3, 1887) counting the electoral vote, requires the electors to meet in the several States, and cast their votes, not on the first Wednesday in December following the Presidential election, but on the second Monday in January, which is as far along as we can get, for the last day in December is Monday.

The total Democratic majority in Deleware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas shows a net loss of 12,407 since 1884. The total Republican majority in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, in each of which Republican losses were predicted, shows a gain of 31,158 With an honest ballot and a fair count Democracy is dead.

If a man is a man in this country, according to our theory of government he is entitled to equal consideration whether without capital or worth millions. Mr. Morton's Americanism needs no defense and his dollars were honestly earned. He has a record as a diplomat and a congressman, the equal of many of our vice presidents, and abilities which would have been recognized before in more honorable fields but for the very fact of his wealth.

The New York Tribune states a point that has been stated time and again, was incorporated in the Republican platform, and still is worth while bringing out: "It is noticed as a sensible thing that some influential protectionist and Republican clubs have resolved since the election that they are not opposed to any reduction of taxation, but favor speedy curtailment of the revenue without abandoning protection of industries. The only possible criticism of this declaration is that it is superfluous. For that has been precisely the attitude of the Republican party not in the late campaign only, but in the preceding also."

General Sherwood when in Massillon and since, has been vigorously endeavoring to prove that the Democratic party put down the rebellion, or as he states it, it was a "popular uprising' in the North. Of course, in the front there were many thousands of pure minded and patriotic Democrats, the most of whom came home as Republicans, but the idea that any party except the Republican party, contributed by legislation, or action, to suppress the rebellion, is preposterous. By the way, if it is not too personal a thrust, how did General Sherwood come out of the war, and why did he take the political stand he did?

It really looks as though this city will enjoy a good course of lectures this year. If it turns out so, we shall all have to thank the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union for it.

A recent convert to Republicanism observes in his own emphatic manner that "the Democratic party can rent the property, can move in, and can put up the cook-stoves, but by——it they can't keep house"

The infamous counting out process which has been under way for two weeks past in West Virginia is almost enough of itself to kill all the kindly feeling toward the South, and the general willingness on the part of the Republicans to trust to education to set it aright, rather than more summary measures. The Democratic leaders saw that the gains of Republican congressmen in the South were more than enough to establish a majority in the lower body and straightway set about to count out as many of them as they could. But the day of reckoning is coming, and as the Democratic papers said before election, we shall see what we shall see.

Private Secretary Halford's Indianapolis Journal says that while Cleveland's practices and professions have made the law odious, civil service reform "in its true sense, that is, in the sense of introducing an element of stability into the civil service and conducting it on a basis of merit and efficiency rather than of mere political spoils—civil service reform in this sense has come to stay, and will move forward rather than backward. One thing they can rest assured of, that the President-elect is as old and earnest a Republican as any of them and can be depended upon to do the very best thing for the party as well as for the country."

What does the speaker who talked so lovingly of the sanctity of the ballot think of the counting out now in progress in West Virginia? The correspondents on the ground describe how after each count the tally sheets are burned and how irregular tickets mysteriously disappear. They also note that a certain judge of proceedings in one county stopped the count to visit a "sick wife" who proved not to be ill, and that that same night the building was entered and the ballot boxes manipulated. There is a vast amount of corruption to punish, but the work demanding especial and immediate attention is the regulation of political pirates in West Virginia and elsewhere in the South.

We will hope that on the meeting of the legislature the senate will early take into consideration and pass the two cent mileage bill, passed by the House last winter. This the people demand and have the right to expect. We do not want the railroad interest to tell us that by means of excursions they already carry passengers for on an average at half rate, or even less. What we do want is an opportunity to come and go as we plesse and when we please, for which we wish to pay a reasonable fare, and not be herded like cattle into more or less uncomfortable and overcrowded cars on dangerous excursion trains. If railroads will carry immigrants from New York to Chicago for from one to two dollars per head, they should not object to carrying regular passengers at the rate of two cents per mile.

Some of the newspapers have discovered that the clerk of the House of Representatives is the autocrat in our government. That is, upon the assembling of Congress he must call the names of these persons having certificates of election, whether they are rightfully given or not. In the case of two certificates, he alone can choose between them. The clerk of the House is not always however an absolute autocrat, as was ascertained once in the time of Horace Greeley, when he was in the House. It was in some such case as the issuance of two certificates for the same district, and the clerk refused to complete the roll call. No one knew how to compel him to go on, and business was completely blocked until Greeley rose to inquire if the servant of the House was to control his masters. He broke the spell and that body then ignored the over-zealous official and over-rode his objection to finishing his work.

The warfare waged last winter against the deadly car stove has had its effect. The Pennsylvania Company always among the first to take up any progressive movement, has abolished the coal heater, and substituted steam.

Carter Harrison is not a saint, but he sometimes gets into the bottom of things as he did in this case: "The Mugwumps, like Matthew Arnold, believe in 'the remnant,' that the world is governed—or where it is not it should be—by 'the remnant' They believe they are 'the remnant' They expected (or hoped) that Mr. Cleveland would make a new party—a party containing 'the remnant' (or better element) of both the old parties."

General Sherwood took profound satisfaction in stating that no great generals went into the army, during the war, from the Republican party. Perhaps he will be willing to tell how many of them came out of the war as Democrats. He might also explain which party provided the means by which the armies of the Union were kept in the field, and why it was that the great majority of the soldiers became Republicans as soon as the war was over.

It was by the narrow majority of 1,535 votes that the Democracy carried the State of Virginia The fact is the best possible evidence that the colored voters there were free to cast their ballots any way they pleased, and that there was no interference with their rights at the polls.—New York Sun.

It was by a majority of 61,000 in a total vote of 74,000 that the Democracy carried the State of South Carolina. The fact is the best possible evidence that the colored voters were not free to cast their ballots any way they pleased, and that there was interference with their rights at the polls.

Owing to the barefaced frauds in the count of the Southern votes, the Republican majority in the House will be quite small, though honest and sufficiently large to make it safely Republican. It is now reported from Washington, that the Southerners will do their work over again, and wipe out this small apparent majority. Such a course would be suicidal and every Democrat should condemn it. The Republican party won a wonderful victory and it cannot be wrested away by chicanery. In the event of such a steal President Harrison would undoubtedly be equal to the situation. A Republican House would be organized which he and the Senate would recognize, thus leaving the Democrats nothing to do but to yield to the expressed will of the country and go home.

The Mugwump press is now zealously laboring to destroy the electoral college system of electing presidents. The main arguments advanced are undoubtedly correct. The college was devised with the expectation that the electors would exercise their own discretion in in the choice of a president, something they have not done since 1796. It is also true that by this system the will of the popular majority can be defeated, and the real election take place in one or two 'doubtful States." In 1876 Tilden had a popular majority of 250,000, but was defeated. In 1828 Adams won over Jackson in the same way. The popular majority has always been decisive, and was lowest in the case of Garfield, who had but 7,000. It is of course easy to argue that the college deprives every American citizen of a privilege he should enjoy, and obviously true that the abolition of the system would give each locality a direct importance in the campaign. But the Mugwump press with the aid of the Democratic press will never succeed in their endeavor so long as in any part of this country, as now, classes of citizens are deprived by fraud and intimidation of their votes. As the case now stands, the evidence of which is not two weeks old, the electoral system is the one thing that has preserved and made possible the election of the popular choice, and its destruction at this time would involve a result entirely different from the one anticipated. After the Republican party has been in power several years, and the race question in the South peaceably solved, then will be the time to talk of a popular Presidential election.

A LITTLE LATE,

BUT NOT LESS INTERESTING.

The Condition of Welsh Labor Discussed by an Intelligent Miner Fresh from the Other Side. Who Adds a Little Caustic Criticism.

MR. EDITOR: The ridiculous things one hears during a campaign are always subject to comment after an election, and there is nothing that has been so widely commented upon around here as the utterances of Mr. Anthony Howells on the eve of election, in comparing the condition of the American coal miner with that of the British coal miner. To have heard him talk, one not conversant with the facts would have thought that the American miner was doing the meanest kind of drudgery for a living; paying high rents for a few old boards to shelter himself and family, and in fact was nothing short of a galley slave; while the British miner lived in a stone mansion in luxury, eating five meals a day, keeping a full line of cooks and table maids to serve up bacon and other delicacies at his call. Coming from some men this would have been laughable. But when we consider that speaker was an ex-British miner, and for many years an employer of American miners, it gives an other phrase to the subject. Having had the good fortune to be born in one of those stone mansions, been raised by degrees in several of them, always had to sit at one of those well spread tables; you may rest assured the tears flowed to my eyes at hearing his description, when I thought of the high estate from which I had fallen by coming to America!

Now these mansions are always built in rows, and owned by the company. In length they are from fifty to three hundred yards; the walls are composed of sandstone and mortar, and the floors of flagstone or asphalt I suppose this is intended for economy, where there is so much walking between the pantry and the tables. The space occupied by the miner and his family is generally about fifteen feet square on the ground floor; and that is usually all the floor he has. If he has a large family he will have a room overhead or on the ground floor, for which he pays a high rent. For a single room the rent will be two shillings, or fifty cents per week. As coal miners are known to be very prolific in multiplying, it sometimes happens that eight and ten of a family are confined to one room of the size mentioned. It will be seen that where this is the case, young men and women are often compelled to undress and retire in the presence of each other. Further, there is not so much as a necessary to these houses for the convenience of the householder, or any other attachment for the people's welfare. And there is no such thing as a miner owning the house in which he lives. As to whether he desires to own the house in which he lives can be easily ascertained by looking at the great number of coal miners who own their homes scattered all over this country, some of them purchased when the miner had been but a few years in this country.

Mr. Howells himself might be classed here. Anent his remarks on the good old days when he lived in Wales and "feasted on Welsh bacon," of which he seemed to be very fond, for he said his very teeth ached for it now; he could easily look back to the days when his teeth ached for bacon in Wales and he had not the wherewithal to purchase a cure for his aching pain. And to day there are more teeth aching for bacon among the British miners than the people of the United States are aware of. This will be easily understood when it is known that the miners of Great Britain are earning from three shillings to three and ten pence a day (seventy-five to ninety-five cents), and bacon is selling in the markets of Great Britain at from eight pence to eleven pence (sixteen to twenty-two cents) per pound. It will be seen that one-fifth of a British miner's daily earnings will not purchase one pound of bacon, so it will be understood that there are many more teeth aching for bacon besides Mr. Howells'. It is true that the condition of the British miners is much improved from what it was one-half or one quarter of a century ago But this applies more to his condition underground than to his home comforts. More safeguards have been cast around him to meet the dangers of the mine—better ventilation, shorter hours, etc But there is much room for improvement yet in and around the mines of Great Britain. Previous to 1842 it was the custom for women and girls to work in the mines as well as men, but in that year the British Parliament, at the request of a royal commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the British mines, passed an act forbidding the employment of females underground. It did not forbid their employment around the mines, and to-day three-fourths of all the coal mined in Great Britain is handled on top of the mine by women. If a person would go to Wales—I single that out as it is the native country of Mr Howells and of which he spoke mostly—and visit its coal mining districts and the coal regions, he would find it impossible to tell the women from the men, as they are all dressed in male attire and perform the same labor as men for which they receive from one shilling to one and six pence (twenty five to thirty-seven and one-half cents) per day. Another condition they are subject to is, that each company has a store in connection with the works and each worker is expected to take his supplies from the store. It is too well known by workmen all over the world as to how easily this can be and is brought about in compelling men to take their supplies from the company's store. But in justice to Mr. Howells, be it known that he is the only employer of labor in the Massillon district who virtually controls a store in connection with his works, where the prices are much above what is charged in other stores around

When Mr. Howells exclaimed, "Show me an Englishman who has grown rich in America by his own labor, and I will give you a thousand dollars," it shows that there is at least one Welshman, an old miner at that, who has grown rich. But I suppose when he made the remark he had in his mind his own actions to-ward the miners of his East Greenville mine last summer. Here are the facts and your readers can judge for themselves. The miners learned they were not getting full credit for the amount of coal sent out by them, after being weighed, had the mine inspector sent for, whose duty it was to inspect and adjust the scales. After such an inspection he found the scales out of order to the amount of one-fourth; in other words the miners were receiving fifteen hundred-weight out of every twenty hundred weight that they were entitled to credit for. The miners placed a man there, as provided by law, whose sole duty it was to see that the miners were credited with the full amount of coal, lump coal, (after being screened.) He let his mine stand idle three months before he would accede to this. While much like this could be laid at Mr. Howells' door, I simply give this as an example. It will suffice.

Coal miners like other animals, are very tractable and well behaved when treated in a just and humane manner, but no class, to our knowledge, will kick faster or harder when they are trampled upon. Although Mr. Howells has grown away from this class he may still be considered as identified with it, and while deploring the condition of the American miner, no man tries, or does more to keep their noses on the grindstone than he. If Mr. Howells is charging exorbitant prices he can easily rectify this as far as his renters are concerned. And if his miners are not earning enough to purchase their bacon, he might, at least, allow them them the privilege of buying it in the open market, and they would receive more for their money. A COAL MINER.

THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE

Dedicated on Saturday in Lawrence Township.

The dedication meeting in Lawrence township in school district No. 4, on Saturday evening, was a very pleasant affair, and as THE INDEPENDENT learns from persons present, was one of much interest. The principal speech was made by Mr. Folger, of this city, who occupied a little over an hour in reviewing the history of the Northwestern Territory from the treaty of Fort McIntosh to the present time, and included in his remarks a history of the common school system of Ohio commencing with the grant by the continental congress of section sixteen in the different townships, and the subsequent legislature by the State of Ohio, and, as usual when he refers to the subject, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of James W. Lathrop, the member of the House of Representatives from Stark county, for his earnest labors in behalf of common schools. After Mr Folger concluded his remarks, the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of the U B. Church, was called on and gave his experience as a teacher forty years ago. His speech was interesting, as it went back into the earlier days of Ohio's school history Mr. Baldwin was followed by William G. Myers, of Canal Fulton, who had also been a teacher in early days in Chippewa township, Wayne county. Mr. Myers' remarks were sensible and practical, and ought to be remembered. The taxpayers of school district No. 4 in Lawrence township are entitled to much credit for building so handsome and convenient a house. It is very questionable whether in any of the rural districts its equal can be found in this county. It is heated by a furnace and furnished with an excellent bell, which can be heard over the entire district, and all other conveniences for the comfort of the pupils. The teacher, Mr. Ellis, is well calculated to carry out the object for which the house was built, for all of which much credit is due to John W. Myers, who has labored early and late until he has accomplished the object he had in the beginning, that of having the best country school house in the county

A FEMALE THIEF

Relieves an East Main Street Residence of Considerable Property.

When a comely servant girl weepingly begged for work and bewailed her hard lot, at the residence of George Yost, 331 East Main street, it was not known that she had just been discharged from the county jail for stealing, into which she had entered after a visit at the Cleveland House of Correction. This knowledge was obtained Saturday night, when it turned out that Ada Bogan, alias Martha Clough, alias Ida Coogan, had disappeared with a good deal of Yost property. It seems that about 8 o'clock Saturday night the girl went up stairs, came down empty handed, and quietly left the house, and with her disappeared about fifteen dollars in cash, a silk dress, a gold headed umbrella, a new bonnet and other articles, the total value of which is about seventy-five dollars. The girl probably threw these articles out of an up-stairs window, and picked them up as she left the yard. Mr. Yost and an officer spent Saturday night and Sunday in an endeavor to trace her up, but have not met with success although she was seen on South Erie street Sunday. She has a scar on one cheek. She is the daughter of very respectable parents who live in New Lisbon, by the name of Clough, and she has rapidly gone to the bad.

LATER—A dispatch received by the marshal on Wednesday states that she has been arrested in Steubenville. He will bring her back to Massillon.

A GREAT SLEET STORM

Approaching from Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 26.—The greatest sleet storm ever known here, is now causing great damage in the eastern part of New York and Pennsylvania. No telegraph wires are working east, and nothing has been heard from New York since last night. Trains are all late. The damage will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars

Closed by the Sheriff.

Special dispatch to the Independent:

CANTON, Nov. 26.—The Canton One Price Clothing Company was locked up by the sheriff this afternoon upon a twenty-six thousand dollar judgment in favor af Pittsburg creditors. The liabilities and assets each amount to about fifty thousand dollars.

Mrs. Sherman is Dead.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The wife of General W. T. Sherman died unexpectedly at her home in this city shortly before noon. Mrs. Sherman had been ill for three weeks and died of heart disease. She was sixty-four years of age, and died with the General and all her children at her bedside.

THE CITY COUNCIL

Talks About the Parks and a Culvert.

The city council, reduced to seven members by the resignation of Mr. Blumenschein, and further reduced by the absence of Mr. Clutz, was called to order Wednesday night by President pro tempore Jarvis.

The street commissioner's report for the week ending November 24, amount $42, was accepted.

The residents of Young street petitioned for the grading of a small hill and other slight improvements necessary to make the street passable. On motion of Mr. Leu the street commissioner was ordered to make the changes desired.

A bill of G. L. Albrecht for gravel, delivered to a city contractor, upon whom devolved responsibility for the payment of material, was tabled, upon motion of Mr. Volkmor.

The proposition to discharge the park warden on account of the exhausted condition of the fund met with decided opposition from the friends of the park. The commissioners desire the retention of the warden, whose services will be needed in protecting it, and who can be employed on the streets when not otherwise engaged. Mr. Bowman spoke vigorously against his discharge. He said that big bills had been passed upon all year without more than cursory examination, and now that some of the funds were exhausted, a cheese-paring economy was proposed, by which the parks might return to their former delapidated condition. He thought that the general sentiment was that the parks should be maintained and improved, even if other sacrifices had to be made. Definite action was not taken.

Mr. Leu wanted to know if the culvert under the canal on Canal street had been cleaned out. Property owners had notified him that it was still in bad condition, and had given warning that in case of damage from back water, they would sue the city. The street commissioner said that it had been cleaned, and those who said otherwise did not know. Mr. Leu intimated that 'by wind" it had been attended to, and then the committee promised to investigate.

The council adjourned for two weeks.

BILLS PAID.

West Massillon Coal Co	$18 60
Sippo Coal Co	23 88
A. Phiester	30 00
Police officers each	50 00
J. Bamberger	45 00
C. Baatz	45 00
P. Kircholler	2 00
D. A. Miller	39 25
George Young	3 09
P. Dieffenbacher	6 22
C. Gise and others	28 75
L. Limbach	42 25

An Important Business Meeting.

The Stark county Horticultural Society will meet on next Wednesday, December 5, at the residence of J. F. Roth, two and a half miles south of Canton, on the Valley railway. The attendance of every member is desired, as this will be the business meeting of the year, at which officers will be elected and other important action taken.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

There are only eighteen applicants for the East Liverpool postoffice.

Mrs. Daniel Hemperly was called to Wadsworth on Saturday by the serious illness of her sister.

J. Wesley Seese, of Richville, is somewhat better, although his death from consumption has been expected.

The periodical rumor of the probable removal of the Allegheny railroad shops is, as usual, without foundation.

A little daughter of Robert Morris died Friday from the effect of internal hemorrhage, caused by typhoid fever.

Reference to the daily report shows that wheat has dropped from one dollar and five cents to one dollar in the local market.

Jack Harvey was bound over to court in the sum of two hundred dollars, for the malicious destruction of property, Monday afternoon.

Agent Edgar, of the W. & L. E. railroad, has moved the freight office into the passenger station building, on the south side of Main street.

The miners of Sippo Mine No. 3, desire to announce that they are willing to match their checkweighman, Mr. Wm. Reese, against any checkweighman in the State.

C. A. Pierce and Charles Viner, of Westfield, Mass., are in the city for the purpose of placing in position the new Johnston organ purchased for the First Methodist church.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer reports that Judge Martin Welker has reached the age at which he is entitled to retire on full pay, and that he will resign as soon as Harrison is inaugurated.

Governor Foraker has appointed General R. B. Hayes as one of the delegates to represent Ohio at the centennial inauguration of President Washington, to be held at New York, April 30, 1889.

Jack Harvey, being unable to give bond for two hundred dollars, was taken to the county jail this morning. The officers are on the look out for "Hunch" Myers, who assisted him in his work of destroying property.

Now that the election is over THE INDEPENDENT reminds all its readers that it is always glad to receive notice of the presence of their friends or their own absence, requesting only that they sign their communications, as evidence of good faith.

The story is being told of some excitable West Sider who made quick work of the buying of three near by vacant lots, because a practical joker told him that the colored people were negotiating for their purchase for cemetery purposes. He now has the lots.

Of the noble and reverend Dr. Von Schneider the Navarre Independent says: "From what we can learn of him he is certainly an improper person to stand in the pulpit and preach from the Holy Scriptures. Too many such cases are on record in these latter days."

A petition is being circulated in Massillon for signatures, asking the legislature to so amend the statute, that the clause permitting the care and treatment of the female inmates of Ohio insane asylums to be discharged by woman physicians, shall be made mandatory.

The Oakes Republican, published in Dickey county, Dakota, announces the election of William A. Cross as sheriff of the county by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Cross is a product of Stark county, who is pushing to the front in one of the future great States of the Union.

The holder of a considerable amount of Republican money just before election concluded to go into a side speculation and put up all the stakes in his possession on Cleveland. It is now said to be a question which is the most embarrassed, he, or the Republicans who expected him to hand over their winnings.

From the new Shisler mine operated by the Ridgeway Burton Company, two hundred and fifty tons of coal are now being shipped daily, a very large amount for a mine opened for such a short time. This corporation will soon open a shaft on its territory south of town, near Navarre, although no definite time for commencing work has been fixed.

The State association of retail grocers will make an effort at the coming session of the legislature to secure the enactment of a law making it legal for persons claiming money due for groceries, clothing and other necessaries of life to collect five to ten per cent. of such debts weekly from the employer of the debtor, and repealing so much of the exemption laws as are in conflict with the proposed measure.—Mansfield Shield and Banner.

Gilbert N. Porter, the well-known colored man, who discovered last winter several long lost sisters whom he had not seen since the war, has at last, through their information, traced up two other sisters and one brother. He heard this morning from Mrs. Emeline Brown, of Tullahoma, Tenn., who he has not seen since 1863. A few days ago he received a letter from Mrs. Ellen Bates, of Winchester, who was sold to a speculator forty years ago. He also has a brother at Columbia, Tenn.

F. J. Keller mourns the loss of his favorite ferret.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie pay car was in the city Tuesday.

Ed. L. Royer is the happy father of a little girl who arrived Wednesday noon.

The Cincinnati exposition did not pay expenses by four hundred thousand dollars,

Seats for the Gilmore band concert are now on sale at the Independent Company's.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad earned $16,260 during the second week of this month.

Several hundred people have arranged to attend the Gilmore band concert on December 7, from points south of Massillon on the W. & L. E. railroad

A travelling quack dentist and patent medicine man while operating upon Peter Luzius, Wednesday, surreptitiously relieved him of a pair of gold spectacles, and has since disappeared.

At the next session of the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, the title and name of the Uniform Rank will be changed so as to more clearly indicate the character of that branch of the order.

H Rider Haggard's very latest story, "Colonel Quaritchs," will shortly be commenced in THE INDEPENDENT. Its high quality and dramatic interest are sure to keep readers on the *qui vive* for each installment.

The stem dredge used in the Northern division of the Ohio canal has arrived, and the collector of the port thinks that it will be stationed about here all winter and the channel deepened. The arrival of the superintendent is expected very shortly.

Mail Carrier Miller says that he can throw a stone of the right proportions three hundred yards, and he could prove it if old Bill Jones was alive. It is said that he would like to wager something on his ability to perform the feat. The best record for throwing a base ball is one hundred and thirty-one yards and six inches.

Arthur Lowe, a lad of scarcely a dozen years, and the son of William Lowe, of the West Side, while jumping on a C., L. & W. freight train Tuesday, fell at Cherry street, his right foot being run over by the moving cars. It was necessary to amputate it over half way toward the heel. The child is doubly unfortunate, having the use of but one eye.

The members of Buckley Post G. A. R., of Akron, have commenced a work that should be followed by all the Posts in the country. At a recent meeting a committee was appointed to look up the children of soldiers in that city who, from lack of clothing and other necessities, are unable to attend school, and to provide for them. The committee is now soliciting clothing, and as fast as possible will furnish books and all needed articles.

A GOOD YEAR'S BUSINESS.

The Ohio Canal Makes a Good Showing at this Point.

The navigation year of the Ohio canal closed on November 15. Mr. D. Atwater, collector for the port of Massillon, reports a busy season, the principal arrivals and clearances being as follows:

	ARRIVED.	CLEARED.
Beer, bbls	1,305	
Flour, bbls	20	25
Oil, bbls	106	10
Salt, bbls	571	242
Oats, bus		1,800
Wheat, bus	6 422	11,962
Coal, lbs	,399,990	2,600,010
Fire Clay, lbs		6,256,000
Machinery, lbs	12,500	130,000
Merchandise, lbs	136,750	21,850
Potter's ware, lbs	28,700	11,800
Powder, lbs	4,500	
Straw, lbs	504,000	504,000
Sundries, lbs	75,000	30,000
Empty Barrels	432	470
Brick	140,000	140,000
Hoop Poles, lbs	30,000	
Lath	993,000	33,000
Shingles	130,000	60,000
Lumber, ft	3,568,000	222,000
Timber, ft		53,000
Wood, cds		810

The year has been an exceedingly prosperous one, owing in part to an increase in business, and in part because of the more friendly spirit of canal legislation. There is an increase in nearly every important item in the above list, but the most marked is in the case of fire clay. The clay is mined south of the city and is shipped to Akron and points north for manufacturing. This is not the place for a sermon on the development of home manufacturing, but the point that could be drawn is obvious. The quality of the clay and the quantity in which it exists at our doors may be drawn from the fact that a few years ago its existence was unknown; in 1866 the total amount shipped was 3,480,000 lbs; in 1887, 4,254,000 lbs; while in 1888 a more remarkable increase is shown as the total shipments amount to 6,256,000 lbs.

Sippo Lodge Elects Officers.

Sippo Lodge I. O. O. F. has elected the following officers: Representative to the Grand Lodge, H. C. Brown: Noble Grand, J. W. Hisey: Vice Grand, J. H. Fisher: permanent Secretary, Charles Higginbotham; recording Secretary, Charles King; treasurer, H. F. Oehler; trustees, Henry Huber, George Young and H. C. Brown.

Distress after eating, heartburn, sick headache, and indigestion are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It also creates a good appetite.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. Karl F. Miller is in the city.

Mrs. A. P. L. Pease has returned from Pittsburg.

Mrs. F. J. Keller has returned from Doylestown.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brown moved to Canton Monday.

The Misses Peterman, of Louisville, are visiting in Massillon.

Miss Eva Shafer is home from Cleveland to spend Thanksgiving.

Mr. John Allen is again in the city as a knight of the glittering blade.

Mrs. Orchard, of Lima, spent Sunday with Mrs. Moles, on Front street.

Mr. J. C. F. Putman, of the firm of Allman & Putman, is in New York.

Mrs. James Brown has returned from a two months' visit in Mansfield, Cincinnati and Columbus.

Miss Lyda Buck, of Alliance, and Miss May Shanafelt, of Canton, are the guests of Mrs. W. C. Russell.

C. M. Cleveland, a nephew of the President, was in the city Tuesday, in the interest of Sterling & Co., of Cleveland.

Captain C. W. Zimmerman left for Delaware this morning, to teach in the commercial department of Michael's Pen Art Hall.

Otto Uhlendorff returned last Friday from Kansas, where he has been prospecting for coal. His stay here will be short.

Miss Mame Lyon left Wednesday to spend her Thanksgiving vacation at the home of the Hon. D. A. Dangler, at Cleveland.

Mrs. H. H. Hull and children, of Cleveland, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Hull's father, S. Buckius, and will remain until after Thanksgiving.

Mayor Frantz and wife left for Cleveland Wednesday and will remain there as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. McClymonds until after Thanksgiving.

Mayor Frantz's last official act of Wednesday before leaving town for his Thanksgiving vacation was to unite in marriage Joseph Moore and Jennie Johnson, both of North Lawrence.

Married, at the Lutheran parsonage, West Brookfield, November 27, by the Rev. A. J. B. Kast, Mr. George M. Peasely, of Brighton, Lorain county, to Miss Mary F. Smith, of West Brookfield

Messrs. E. L. Arnold, of this city, and C. W. Seiberling, of Akron, returned Monday from Louisville, Ky., where they attended the Baker wedding. Mrs. Arnold will remain there a short time.

Mrs. Mary E. White, wife of one of the proprietors of the Holmes County Republican, died November 14, of consumption. Mrs. White at one time lived in Massillon, with her parents. Her maiden name was Stineman.

The opening Hotel Conrad hop Friday night was a pleasant affair though very lightly attended. This was because of the absence from the city of about a dozen couples, whose presence would have influenced others to come. Supper was served at Mrs. Thompson's, across the street. Miss Allen, of Canton, and Miss Yawkey, of East Saginaw, Mich., were among those present.

THE RELIEF COMMISSION

Holds an Important Annual Meeting.

The Stark County Soldiers' Relief Commission met in the office of the county commissioners in Canton, on Monday, November 26, in accordance with the requirements of the law. The commission consists of J. H. Sharer, of Alliance; H. S. Moses, of Canton, and E. A. Jones, of Massillon. A re-organization was effected by the election of E. A. Jones, president, and H. S. Moses, clerk. The special purpose of this meeting on the fourth Monday of November is to examine the lists of applicants reported from the several townships, and to fix the amount to be paid per month in each case for the ensuing year. The commission examined a large number of applications, and one hundred and seventy-nine names were placed upon the list for January, 1889. Relief to the amount of six hundred and sixty four dollars for that month was apportioned among the different townships of the county. One hundred and twenty-six dollars was allowed to applicants from Perry township.

The Gun Club.

The score made by the few members of the Gun Club Saturday was as follows:

F. A. Sharpnack	21
J. H. Hunt	22
C. L. McLain	24
D. Reed	24

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a bazaar on Thursday, December 6. Domestic, ornamental and attractive articles for children will be for sale. Meals will be served during the day and evening.

Would You Believe

The proprietor of Kemp's Balsam gives thousands of bottles away yearly? This mode of advertising would prove ruinous if the Balsam was not a perfect cure for coughs and all throat and lung troubles. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Don't hesitate! Procure a bottle to-day to keep in your home or room for immediate or future use. Trial bottles free at all druggists. Large size 50 cents and $1.00.

THE CANVASS HAS COMMENCED

For the Advance Sale for the Third Lecture Course.

A meeting of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held last night to promote the success of the lecture course project. Those present were very enthusiastic, and there was no difficulty in finding sixteen persons to canvass the city for subscriptions. Work commenced this morning, and reports will be handed in on Friday night, at the residence of Miss Merwin, 68 North Mill street. The Independent Company's store has been designated as a place where all who so desire may leave their names and the number of tickets they will take. It is hoped that many people from the country will assist. Those who expect to support the course by attending single lectures cannot thus give it real aid. The time to encourage the enterprise is right now, as without a guarantee sale of five hundred tickets at one dollar each the whole project must be dropped.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS AHEAD.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church has a Profitable Fair.

Monday the English Catholic fair closed. The following persons drew prizes Saturday night:

Jos. H. Jorgens, lamp; Susan Erle, blankets; Emmet McGuire, marble top table; Mrs. J. Roseman, sofa pillow; Katie Welsh, chamber set; Louis Henry, bed spread; Mrs. McGrath, stove; Mrs Lomady, load of coal; Minnie Gersinger, piano cover; J. D. Reese, box cigars; Mary Wendling quilt; J. E. Doddridge, rag carpet; Mrs. S. Schrader, rocking chair; Mrs. Ph. Bimmenschein, rocking chair; P. Mellon, box cigars; Samuel Schrader, lounge; Laurence McGreal, marble top table; Willy Stephen, scarf; J. W. Kerstetter, load of coal; Mary Snyder, table cloth and napkins; Mrs. Nolan, crazy quilt; George Holaneck, box cigars; A. Stephen, bed spread.

In the spirited contests, the results of which are appended, the contestants soliciting the largest sums were, of course, the winners of the prizes:

Gold watch—Robert Reay, $247; Ch. Couch, $187 20. Lady's gold watch—Ella Hummerger, $98.99; Flora Sibila, $95. Gold headed cane—Th. Luckner, $57, Alf. Panyard, $78.67. Silver tea set—Alice Boerner, $194 60; Flora Fultmor, $152. Persian shawl—Mary Goeghan, $73; Annie Flynn, $55.50. Silk dress—Tillie McGreal, $71.50; Annie Clone, $86.09. Bracelets—Clara Snyder, $35.35; Ida Nolan, $12.84. Bed-spread and pillow shams—Kate Mauzer, $30 30; Mary Morrison, 31.61. Pair of shoes—Ellen Clark, $10; Veronica Annen, $11.80. Doll—Salome Royer, $17 37; Lulu Rebstock, $10.74. Doll—Mary Finnegan, $3; Mary Powers, $10 75. Doll—Maggie Poisers, $17.25; Fizzie Faiton, $10. Suit of clothes—Lawrence O Toole, $126 50; Frank Grejean, $4.20. Book—Ida McBride, $10.10; Miss Rosenburger, $5.05. Violin—George E. Raine, $9; Jacob Paul, $9.

A Financial Report.

The following is a report of the gross receipts, expenses and net proceeds of the English Catholic bazaar, reported by C. M. Whitman, treasurer:

Received at door	$ 392 08
Candy and fruit table	89 72
Toy table	1,041 63
Crab bag	12 30
Dining tables	156 85
Prize drawings	608 85
Contests	1,655 95
Cash donation through Mr. J. Stephan	4 80
Total	$3,962 18
Total expenses	705 83
Net balance	$3,256 35

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall St. N. Y. 5-48-eow-1-one-ori.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

The place to buy them is at

Miller's Jewelry Store

No. 11 East Main Street.

New goods arriving almost daily. The prices will be low as the lowest. Call and see us before purchasing your holiday presents.

IN ARCADE CLOTHING HOUSE.

GO TO

MINICHS'

FOR BARGAINS IN

HATS, CAPS,

MILLENERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

Latest Styles, and Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

NO. 45 EAST MAIN STREET.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

SPANGLER & WADE'S

—STOCK OF—

Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Is larger this fall than ever before, comprising everything in the line of Hatters and Furnishers. Don't fail to see our immense stock, where will be found all the latest shapes in Silk, Derby and Crush Hats. A full line of fall and winter underwear, Hosiery, Wool Shirts, Star Shirt Waists for boys. The best 50c shirt in the world. Sole agents for the world renowned Knox and Youman Hats.

SPANGLER & WADE.

Facts Worth Mentioning.

We are showing the Finest, Largest and Best Selected Stock of Footwear ever shown in Massillon.

SCHWORM & SUHR,

The Reliable Boot and Shoe Dealers,

22 South Erie Street, - - - MASSILLON, O.

COLEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Siverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street

A full line of School Books and School Supplies at the Independent Company's Store.

20 East Main Street,

Massillon, - - - Ohio.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NO END OF FUN.

HOW THE NORWICH, CONN., BOYS CELEBRATE THANKSGIVING.

They Go About the Town Gathering Barrels, and Then After the Turkey Is Eaten What a Thanksgiving Bonfire They Have.

OAST turkey and fixin's!

Phew!

Take a run round New England and ask all the boys you meet what they think of it. Whisper Thanksgiving in their ear and hear them howl. When you come to Norwich—that quaint Connecticut town—what will the boys tell you there?

"Roast turkey and 'fixin's,'" you will say, and the boys will look at you and grin. Then go up to them softly and whisper Thanksgiving—and then?

"Barrels!"

That's what it is. Barrels. Turkey first and barrels afterward.

As early as the first day of October the Norwich boy begins to make plans for Thanksgiving day, and his first and central fancy turns to barrels. From that time on to the festival no man's barrel is safe in Norwich.

An evil spirit seems to possess it. If a boy passes it in the soberest style in the world, if he so much as casts one coquetting sideiong glance that way, instantly the barrel begins to dance and rattle, and if no one is watching and the youngster rubs up against it, it gives a sudden hop, topples over on its side and scurries away. Of course the boy has to follow it and kick it straight when it gets askew on its rumbling course and to keep it from prancing against pedestrians; and it invariably happens that the boy has to drive it into its lair before it will submit to government. There is little use of attempting to control a barrel after it has contracted the Thanksgiving fever, and the owner looks forward resignedly to its inevitable desertion from him. It looks very singular to a stranger coming into this town at this season of the year to see barrels rolling off in every direction, and staid citizens skipping nimbly and good humoredly out of the way of the procession. He cannot account for the phenomenon.

Perhaps he is curious enough to try and find out. But the Norwich boy is up to snuff.

"Say, sonny," the stranger asks, "what's up? Where are you going with all these barrels?"

And the boy replies, innocently:

"Nothin's up, mister. The barrel don't b'long to nobody nor nothin'. Found it loose up the street and run it in. Say, there, Jimmy, give her a lift. Let her go, Gallagher!"

And with a whoop the whole company are off, kicking the whirling things swiftly into the darkness of a side street.

These youngsters are systematic.

The work of collecting the booty is marked from the opening of the campaign to its finish by thorough discipline and organization and a hearty respect for the rights of each squad. First, all the boys in town array themselves into about a dozen independent brigades, and each force is duly empowered to look after the barrels in its own precinct, and an unwritten law that is at least 200 years old forbids the bands to trespass on territory not assigned to them. The largest squads are two placed: One at Dean Hill, the ancestral home of President Cleveland, whose grandfather was a barrel burner; one at Norwich Town, two at the Falls, two at the West Side, one at Jail Hill, in the center of the city, one at Laurel Hill, one at Greenville, and the rest are scattered about in the suburbs. Each band has a hiding place for its collection, called the "Home Base," and to each is assigned the hill on which the stacks are to be burned. The preliminary arrangements completed, the boys go to work with a will to get their barrels together.

Suppose they had to do this. How they would grow!

The custom of burning bonfires on Thanksgiving night is peculiar to this town, and its origin is lost in the obscurity of early colonial tradition. It was old when Benedict Arnold was a boy, and into the sport he entered with characteristic impetuosity and willfulness. It is mentioned in the first chronicles of Norwich; and Miss Caulkins, a local historian, describes a fiery encounter between Benedict and a solemn constable who undertook to rob him of his barrel, in which Arnold stripped off his coat and dared the big man to fight. Many attempts have been made by local antiquarians to trace the custom to its source, but vainly; the only plausible explanation essays to connect it with a practice that prevailed in the hill towns of the Massachusetts colony of burning bush fires early in November to celebrate the miscarriage of the Guy Fawkes gunpowder plot. It was suggested that as Thanksgiving was appointed at that period at about Nov. 5 the custom attached itself to Thanksgiving, after its original intent was lost, and that it was imported into this town by the first settlers a little after the middle of the Seventeenth century.

But the Massachusetts rite differs importantly from the Norwich sport in that brush was burned instead of barrel stacks. There is nothing unique about brush bonfires, which were common among the ancient Britons and Scots, but a barrel fire is an elaborate and startling creation, a product of the juvenile genius of ancient Norwich.

Boys, think of it. Think of hunting, hunting for days together, for barrels. Think of the work, and it takes work. But then, it's great fun, you say.

So it is.

To make a lofty and successful barrel bonfire demands native practical and constructive abilities. The first thing to do is to get the pole about which the barrels are to be strung like [illegible] and this is usually cut and [illegible] the forthcoming [illegible] A [illegible] straight hickory, free from knots, and [illegible] ity of sturdy [illegible] is [illegible] est, and, as it has been [illegible] ing made for its mark, it is [illegible] the best [illegible] a [illegible] giving [illegible] ing it [illegible] of the fun [illegible] scores of [illegible] Land [illegible] ing the staff [illegible] necessary [illegible]

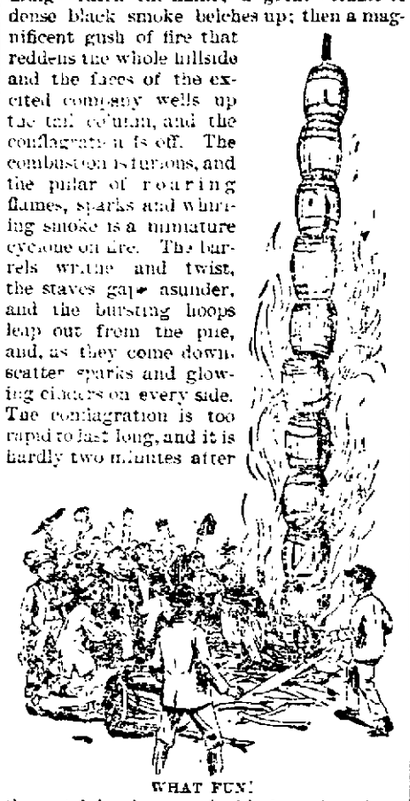
The [illegible] pole, a [illegible] the [illegible] hasket [illegible] it into the [illegible] has already been prepared [illegible] ropes and steadying guys, and a thousand eager hands to help, the great [illegible] goes slowly up, the barrels creaking and rattling loosely about its staff, and the pole is left swaying threateningly at the toiling pigmies at its base. At last it reaches the balancing point, slips easily into the cavity with a heavy muffled "kerplump," and the worst of the struggle is over. The loose earth about the rim of the hole is shoveled in and tamped solidly down, and the boys and spectators walk off six rods and inspect the structure. Next cans of kerosene are emptied over the bottom barrels; shavings, saturated with oil, are piled inside; a few partings pats and shakes bring refractory barrels into position, and make the funnel straight and symmetrical, and then everything is ready for the evening fun.

And what fun! The boys can hardly wait in patience for the coming of dusk. But it comes at just the right time.

It comes after the turkey is eaten. You know it's turkey first and barrels afterward. Poor fun it would be to watch a bonfire on an empty stomach. But think of stuffing yourself so full of turkey (it's allowable on Thanksgiving) till you almost feel as if you could gobble, and then going out and watching a nice big blaze on the hill. It usually comes about an hour and a half after dinner, when the lamps have hardly been lighted in the houses, the quiet, dusty streets have barely grown gray in the obliterating twilight, and the four solemn faces of the big illuminated city hall clock glow like four dim moons through the tree tops. With a jubilant rush and yell the bands are off like the wind to the hilltops. Having reached the grabs each band forms in military array about its stack, the leader silently and with an air of conscious self importance advances to the bottom of the pile; he scratches a match on his trousers and applies the tiny torch to the shavings, and——

Gracious! Did you ever see anything like it?

Instantly there is a flash as the oiled kindlings catch the flame; a great volume of dense black smoke belches up; then a magnificent gush of fire that reddens the whole hillside and the faces of the excited company wells up the tall column, and the conflagration is off. The combustion is furious, and the pillar of roaring flames, sparks and whirling smoke is a miniature cyclone on fire. The barrels writhe and twist, the staves gape asunder, and the bursting hoops leap out from the pile, and, as they come down, scatter sparks and glowing cinders on every side. The conflagration is too rapid to last long, and it is hardly two minutes after



WHAT FUN!

the match has been applied before the splendid pyre sinks from its soaring height a mass of shattered black embers, and the lurid brightness of the hillside gives place instantly to impenetrable darkness. Barrel burning, though it is short lived, is the undiluted essence of intoxicating sport.

The Norwich girls have a similar though tamer kind of sport with which to taper off the day's pleasures. As fashion forbids them to roll barrels and burn stacks, they collect spools instead, which they string on wires, arranging them in fanciful designs, squares, circles, pyramids and names, saturate the creations with oil or turpentine, and meet at the house of the leader of the band and burn them. Some of the devices are very ingenious or beautiful, and they make a brilliant though unpretentious bonfire.

It's great, isn't it?

Gratitude for Material Benefits.

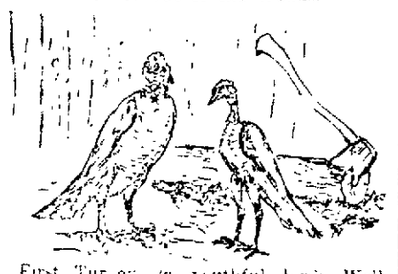
Thanksgiving differs from our great church festivals, in that it expresses our gratitude for the ordinary material benefits which God showers upon us. Of these our country possesses two as great as any nation ever was blessed with—size and quiet. Its great size enables us to bear without danger the working out of social experiments which would rend other countries into fragments by their very fermentation.—Rev. Dr. Huntington.

He Wanted the Earth.

"There, sir," said the philanthropist, as he placed a large fat turkey on the table, "this is to help you to remember Thanksgiving."

"Thanks, sir—many thanks. And being you are so kind, sir, if you could only order us a little wood to cook it with and something for dressing, and a few potatoes and a loaf of bread to go with it, why, sir, I wouldn't say anything about our being four months back in the rent nor how much good 50 cents in cash would have done us."

Not Yet Out of the Woods.



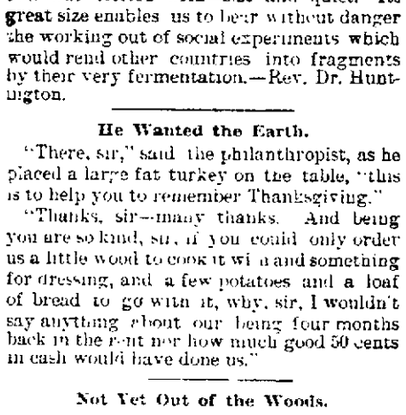
First Turkey—A youthful bird—Well, thank goodness, we've escaped the Thanksgiving Snare.

Second Turkey—[illegible] experience—Yes, but I don't like when I think of the Christmas Carrybois.

Reasons for Thankfulness.

It is time [illegible] thanksgiving, because the world [illegible] worse than it is and man's future is [illegible] because the joy and wealth of [illegible] as well as to-day. [illegible] now [illegible] ward as [illegible] is [illegible] ward [illegible] is ever [illegible] [illegible] appointed [illegible]

Turkey of a Kind.



[illegible]

There [illegible] year in the year, and grace [illegible] associations. Hospitality, [illegible] farmer and friends, [illegible] and [illegible] others—all [illegible] of the season, so [illegible] the calendar is more than [illegible]

Startling Incident of the War.

During the early part of 1863 the general's division was quietly settled in quarters in its camp south of Murfreesboro'. While there he related this curious incident:

"Col Conrad, of the Fifteenth Missouri, informed me that he got through without much difficulty, in fact, that everything had gone all right and been eminently satisfactory, except that in returning he had been mortified by the conduct of the two females belonging to the detachment and division train at my headquarters. These women, he said, had given much annoyance by getting drunk, and to some extent demoralizing his men. To say that I was astonished at his statement would be a mild way of putting it, and had I not known him to be a most upright man and of sound sense, I should have doubted not only his veracity but his sanity. Inquiring who they were and for further details, I was informed that there certainly were in the command two females, that in some mysterious manner had attached themselves to the service as soldiers; that one, an East Tennessee woman, was a teamster in the division wagon train and the other a private soldier in a cavalry company temporarily attached to my headquarters for escort duty.

While out on the foraging expedition these Amazons had secured a supply of "apple jack" by some means, got very drunk, and on the return had fallen into Stone river and been nearly drowned. After they had been fished from the water, in the process of resuscitation their sex was disclosed, though up to this time it appeared to be known only to each other. The story was straight and the circumstance clear, so, convinced of Conrad's continued sanity, I directed the provost marshal to bring in arrest to my headquarters the two disturbers of Conrad's peace of mind. After some little search the East Tennessee woman was found in camp, somewhat the worse for the experiences of the day before, but awaiting her fate contentedly smoking a cob pipe. She was brought to me, and put in duress under charge of the division surgeon until her companion could be secured. To the doctor she related that the year before she had "refugeed" from East Tennessee, and on arriving in Louisville assumed man's apparel and sought and obtained employment as a teamster in the quartermaster's department. Her features were very large, and so coarse and masculine was her general appearance that she would readily have passed as a man, and in her case the deception was no doubt easily practiced.

"Next day the 'she dragoon' was caught and proved to be a rather prepossessing young woman, and though necessarily bronzed and hardened by exposure, I doubt if, even with these marks of campaigning, she could have deceived as readily as did her companion. How the two got acquainted I never learned, and though they had joined the army independently of each other, yet an intimacy had sprung up between them long before the mishaps of the foraging expedition. They both were forwarded to army headquarters, and, when provided with clothing suited to their sex, sent back to Nashville, and thence beyond our lines to Louisville."—Gen. Sheridan's Book.

In a London Music Hall.

The London music hall furnishes at once music and liquor for the masses. There is always a "chairman," who announces the title of each song and the name of each vocalist. The importance and impressiveness which he shows in his manner, and its apparently impressive effect upon the audience, gives the American a strange sensation. He doesn't know whether to accept the whole thing as serious or as a farce. It is always the same old tune which has been sung to generations of Londoners, with variations of word and sentiment to suit the times. The farces are long, tedious and stupid—the fun is boys' horseplay. The Bowery ten-cent temple of the drama would not tolerate such bosh.

The music hall at night is the favorite lounging place of that fine animal in uniform, the British soldier of the Horse Guards, in his tightly fitting red jacket, his cap raked so far on one side of his head you wonder it does not fall off, his hair neatly brushed, his legs faultless as to cut of pantaloon, and in his hand always a little switch cane. He affords a refreshing contrast to the prevailing dim and dingy hue of London's garb. You will see there suits of black on men's forms which look as if they must momentarily fall to pieces. It won't do to call such clothes rusty, threadbare or seedy. There is a certain quality of decay visible about them never seen here. They give you the impression of having been first worn, say, sixty years ago, and then abandoned for a year or so to the moths, and then hung up four or five years in a second hand clothing store, and then purchased and worn a few years, and so on, alternating as above mentioned up to the present time. This treatment gives them a certain look of oleaginous rottenness, rich, fruity and peculiar.—Prentice Mulford in New York Star.

Our Seventy Year Clocks.

Our brains are seventy year clocks. The Angel of Life winds them up once for all, then closes the case and gives the key into the hand of the Angel of Resurrection.

Tic tac! tic tac! go the wheels of thought. Our will cannot stop them. They cannot stop themselves. Sleep cannot still them. Madness only makes them go faster. Death alone can break into the case, and, seizing the ever swinging pendulum, which we call the heart, silences at last the clicking of the terrible escapement we have carried so long beneath our wrinkled foreheads.

If we could only get at them as we lie on our pillows and count the dead beats of thought after thought and image after image jarring through the over tired organ! Will nobody back those wheels, uncouple the pinion, cut the string that holds those weights, blow up the infernal machine with gunpowder? What a passion comes over us sometimes for silence and rest! that this terrible mechanism, unwinding the endless tapestry of time, embroidered with spectral figures of life and death, could have but one brief holiday! Who can wonder that men swing themselves off from beams in hempen lassos that they jump off from parapets into the swift and gurgling waters beneath, that they take counsel of the grim friend who has to utter but his one peremptory monosyllable, and the restless machine is shivered as a vase that is flung upon the marble floor? If anybody could only contrive some kind of a lever that one could thrust in among the cogs of the [illegible] automaton and check them for after a few rate of going, what would the world give for the discovery?—O. W. Holmes.

Of the fifteen students sent by the government of Siam to receive professional training in England, four are young women.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVIR, EDITOR.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the CHECKER EDITOR, 611 West Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

November 24, 1888.

Subscribe now and do not neglect to mention it is on account of "OUR CHECKER COLUMN."

The score between Messrs. Hefter and Irwin should have read: Hefter, 2; Irwin, 0; drawn, 1; instead of drawn, 3.

Mr. J. W. Edgerly writes from Dayton, O.: "It is a pleasure to be defeated by so genial and unpretentious a gentleman as Mr. L. J. Brown, champion of Indiana."

Anderson's Second Edition, revised, bound in cloth, to any address for $1.50.

The *West Lothian Courier* in alluding to the solutions we received of Mr. Sanderson's problems says: "Two hundred have been sent in to a competition for solutions to three problems. They do things large out there, but only seventeen competitors had correct solutions." It would be at least gratifying to us if the *Courier* would reproduce the magnificent problems, and succeed in receiving at least ten that would be correct. Some of America's leaders missed on them. What says the *Courier?*

Mr. A. L. Brown, of Altoona, Pa., left his home about one week ago and started for Madison, Wis. At Pittsburgh, Pa., he played J. P. Reed and Joseph Maize. The result follows:

Reed..... 40; Brown..... 7; Drawn..... 10
Maize..... 15; Brown..... 13; Drawn..... 22

At Indianapolis, Ind., he played two days with the experts and succeeded in defeating all of them.

In Chicago he played some of the leading members of the club with the following result:

Brown.... 4; Hefter..... 6; Drawn.... 6
Brown.... 2; Starkweather.. 2; Drawn.... 2
Brown.... 0; Denvir..... 12; Drawn.... 6

He also had a setting with Mr. Cox, of Joliet, Ill., which resulted as follows:

Brown..... 2; Cox..... 2; Drawn..... 3
Starkweather..... 4; Cox..... 3; Drawn..... 7

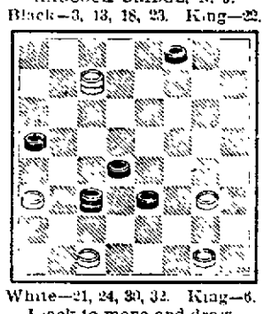
Mr. Brown has departed for Madison, Wis.

Gould's Book of Match Games or one thousand Problem Book to any address for one dollar. We heartily recommend them to all grade of players.

POSITION NO. 91.—BY T. B. PANCOAST.

HANCOCK BRIDGE, N. J.

Black—3, 13, 18, 23. King—22.

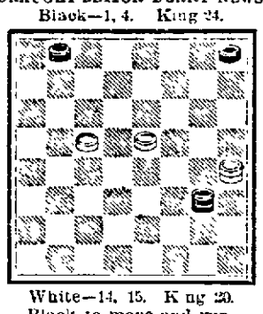


White—21, 24, 30, 32. King—6.
Black to move and draw.

POSITION NO. 92.—BY L. M. STEARNS.

DRAUGHT EDITOR DERRY NEWS.

Black—1, 4. King 24.



White—14, 15. King 20.
Black to move and win.

GARDNER VS. REED.

In answer to our questions regarding Mr. Gardner making good his challenge which appeared in the *Northern Leader*, James Smith, its editor, says: "At the draught editor's request we give it space in our columns. In the first place we wish to point out that Gardner's challenge in the *Leader* of August 2 was not to 'any player in America,' but was merely to any player that may accompany Barker to England. When Mr. Reed was in England he refused point blank to play either Mr. Smith or Richmond for money, and, now that he has got home, we see no reason why English players should be expected to pay his expenses back again."

The reason Mr. Reed refused to play either Messrs. Smith or Richmond was (as they know) owing to his financial embarrassment. Had the players of Europe supported Reed as they should have done, or as well as the players of this country did Messrs. Wyllie and Martins when they were in America, James P. Reed would not hesitate to play either Richmond or Smith. A man who has the temerity to challenge Barker for the American championship, after suffering three defeats, is not afraid to "face the clay," nevertheless be it Smith or Richmond.

GAME NO. 87.—"SINGLE CORNER."

BY MR. CHARLES HEFTER.

11..15	4..8	2..6	11..18	15..18
22..18	24..19	32..28	21..17	20..16
15..22	11..15	11..15	14..30	10..15
25..18	28..24	26..22	23..7	19..10
9..14	8..11	3..8	8..11	12..28
18..9	22..17	24..20	7..2	Drawn.
5..14	15..18	15..24	a) 6..10	
29..25	31..26	28..19	13..6	
8..11	6..9	7..11	11..15	
25..22	17..13	22..15	27..24	

(a) In game Nos. 73 and 84, 11-15 is played, which allows a White win.

GAME NO. 88.—CROSS. BY J. T. HENNIGAN.

GROTON, MASS.

11..15	25..22	18..27	19..16	15..19
23..18	11..15	32..23	12..19	6..2
8..11	17..13	3..7(c	23..16	10..15
27..23	7..11	25..22	8..12	2..6
4..8	22..17	9..13	16..11	12..16
24..19	6..9	24..20(d	7..16	6..1
9..11	13..6	15..24	20..11	15..18
18..9	2..9	28..19	14..18	22..15
5..14	31..27(a	6..9(e	11..7(d	13..31
22..17	1..6	30..26	18..25	B. wins.
15..18	27..23(b	11..15	21..32	

Variation 1.

30..25	25..18	19..16	16..12	20..16
6..9	13..22	12..19	9..13	15..18
22..18(3	24..20	23 16	12..3	3..8
15..22	22..26	14..23	11..15	B. wins.

Variation 2.

11..15	25..18	27..31	9..6	14..18
30..25(e	10..15	21..17	18..14	19..15
15..24	23..19	31..26	6..2	12..19
22..18	15..22	17..13	14..18	3..12
13..22	2..7	26..23	2..7	18..11
18..2	24..27	13..9	18..14	12..16
7..11	7..16	24..18	7..3	W. wins.

Variation 3.

24..20	30..16	19..15	6..2	22..18
15..24	15..21	12..19	11..15	15..22
28..19	23..14	15..6	2..7	25..18
11..15	8..11	7..10	24..27	B. wins.

Notes by Mr. J. T. Hennigan.

(a) Notably loses.

(b) If 7-11 and 18-22 gives black a winning advantage.

(c) If 15-18, 10-15, 18-27, 24-19, 11-18, 19-15, 10-19, 27-1 can white regain the piece?

(d) 17-14, 18-25, 14-5, 25-30, B. wins.

(e) We have received a dual solution to this position from Messrs. Calvert and W. J. Sanderson, which is:

20..16	23..18	18..2	2..4	30..26
15..24	18..23	12..26	26..31	W. wins.

GAME NO. 89.—"SINGLE CORNER."

Played at Chicago, Ill., November 1, 1888, between Messrs J. H. Irwin and J. T. Denvir.

11..15	8..11	6..10(a	3..10	26..30
22..18	24..19	30..26	11..7	28..24
15..22	4..8	10..17	10..14	d)16..19
25..18	27..23	22..[illegible]	7..[illegible]	24..15
12..16	6..9(b	2..[illegible]	14..17	30..26
18..11	23..18	19..[illegible]	2..6	23..18
9..16	8..12	0..[illegible]	17..22	26..22
23..14	31..27(a	15..11	26..17	14..10
10..17	11..16(b	7..10	13..22	12..16
21..14	26..23	11..7	6..10	18..14
16..20	6	10..15	22..26	Denvir
20..25	2..9	18..11	10..14	won.

(a) 26..23 allows 12-16, 19-12, 11-15, which gives Black a strong game.

(b) 12-16, 10-12, 28 would be a good move for one to make if he was in a hurry.

(c) The noted Butzler, of Cincinnati, once played 7-1 against me and has since been sorry for it.

(d) Mr. Irwin observed here that 30-25 would lose immediately, he then made this move, but unfortunately for him without the correct result.—J. T. D.

(f) In the fifth game between McKerron and Martins in their match of 1859, McKerron played 11-15, 18-10, 6-15, 25-22, 2-6, and the game was drawn. The "Draught Board," August, 1869, contains a game played between Tonar and McMillan, in which Tonar at this point played 8-12, 25-2, 6-10, 28-18 and [illegible] Han won.—*Draught Editor.*

W. & L. E. CERTIFICATES.

A Suit in the Supreme Court to Test Their Value.

The Cleveland Leader's Columbus correspondent sends the following. An effort to obtain information from Mr. O. E. Young, the stockholders' attorney, was fruitless, owing to his absence from the city:

"The Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad company vs. N. Huckins et al. is the title of an interesting case filed in the supreme court to day on error to the circuit court of Lorain county. The suit grows out of a peculiar receipt or certificate issued by the railroad company January 12, 1882. In this document it is stated that the receipt will be received after the 3rd day of November, 1883, for passenger service or freight carried on said railroad company at current rates, or at the option of the owner this certificate is convertible into the common paid-up capital stock of said railway company.' Eighty nine of these certificates were issued. At the time of their issue M. D. Woodford was vice president of the company, and on July 9, 1884, the road went into the hands of a receiver. Mr. Woodford was made receiver of the company, and when the certificates were presented he declined to receive them as payment for passenger or freight service. He based his action on the ground that, as receiver, he had no authority to receive the certificates, and as vice president he was unable to carry out the contract specified in the receipt. Mr. Huckins held a large number of the certificates and declined to accept the stock of the company. He brought suit to enforce the contract and obtained a judgment for $25,551.27. In the answer to the petition, Mr. Woodford set up his inability to carry out the contract as vice president of the road, and his lack of authority to receive the certificates in his capacity as receiver. A demurrer to the answer was sustained in the common pleas and circuit courts, and the judgment rendered as above. The railroad companies now seek a reversal of the findings at the hands of the supreme court."

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SPRING BEDS,

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HAIL, THANKSGIVING DAY.

Hail, hail, Thanksgiving day!
Welcome to saints and sinners;
Welcome to all, both great and small,
Thou day of royal dinners!
See how they come from far and near,
A troop of "carpet baggers,"
To grace the board with one accord
And appetites like daggers.

We're thankful for a host of things
Too numerous to mention·
For sweethearts true and hearts to woo,
And all things worth attention.
For all and everything that gives
Our lives so much of pleasure
We offer thanks. Long may we taste
Thine overflowing measure.

Then hail, hail, Thanksgiving day!
Thou day of royal dinners!
Nor will we care if the grim nightmare
Should fright the soul within us
When day is done. Let Turkey's ghost
With the nuts and puddings and wine
In the dead of night begin their fight,
Still, victory is thine!

HOW HE GOT IN.

A THANKSGIVING STORY OF A BOY IN REAL LIFE.

The 15-year-old boy in real life went into meditative musing on Thanksgiving morning. Opulence had shunned him and indigence had stuck closer than a brother. He was well acquainted with the dubious business of "getting along," was this boy in real life. This morning he sat down to draw comparisons between the thanksgivings of fact and the thanksgivings of fiction. He was familiar with both.

"If I were only a boy in a story," he said, "I should have a fine time today No matter how poor and hungry I might be in the morning, by some mysterious means I should be filled up with the fat of the land before night and set in the direct road of making a fortune, if, indeed, the money had not been flung directly into my hands I am disgusted at myself for having been born into real life, when I might just as well have been a boy in a story, a Thanksgiving story. That boy can bear any amount of hardship all through the year, because he knows that on Thanksgiving a rich uncle, a doting old grandfather, or some such comfortable sort of a chap whom he has never before heard of, will turn up and insist upon loading the boy with benefits. That boy is the luckiest chap on earth. Thanksgiving changes the whole tenor of his life, as the solemn stories say. He would be a poor stick, sure enough, if he couldn't rub along almost any way till the happy day came He has a sure thing. He has only to wait.

"Now, the poor boys in real life—and I'm one of that sort—have it just the other way The toughest days they have are the feast days and holidays. I shouldn't even mind being an old man in a story—an old man sunk to the ears in debt, with the sheriff's hammer banging over his head. Because I would know as well as I knew I breathed that my long absent son, reported dead twenty years ago, would loom up unexpectedly some time before midnight on Thanksgiving and pay off the mortgage on the farm and make the 'old lady' and me comfortable for the rest of our days—with foreign pipe fuss, trees and easy chairs thrown in Yes indeed, the old man of fiction, even if he teases and squeaks, is far better off than the boy of fact. It is so very disagreeable to be mixed up with facts and realities, especially on a day like this when you know that the people in stories are eating turkey, receiving legacies, taken to the bosoms of their rich and long absent relatives, and in every way favored by good luck.

"IF I WERE A BOY IN A STORY"

"Even the women and girls in Thanksgiving stories have some consideration shown them. Frequently people are real good to them. In some instances they have inherited money and have been permitted to be their own guardians. They have also, occasionally, enjoyed their own earnings unrestricted. Once in a while the old man relents and lets his daughter marry the man she is in love with. In many ways they are happier in the stories than out Of course I never wish myself a girl, but if I was compelled to be one, I should ask to be made a girl of fiction and not of fact.

"Seriously and honestly, if I could get the ears of people who intend to come into this world, I would urge them to go into stories instead. It would be money in their pockets, and they would build a monument of gratitude to me higher than the steeple of Trinity church, and some one of them would write a book about me as big as a piano, I am sure

"Had I been a boy in a story written to fit this day I should now be entering my kingdom of wealth, pleasure and big eating Would that I could become a boy in a story." And he rose with a sigh, and sauntered down toward the river "aimlessly," as people in novels walk around sometimes.

So far away in storyland were his thoughts that he did not notice where he was until he was aroused from his reverie by the sound of angry voices. A man and woman were quarreling in a dirty hallway Mechanically the boy stopped, looked and listened. He was out of storyland and into real life in its most disagreeable aspect Hard words flew back and forth between the two disputants Suddenly a pistol shot rang out, the woman fell with blood flowing from her breast, and the man sprang past a boy and down the street. The boy followed

"Real life has its sudden turns as well as romance," he thought as he ran, keeping the shaggy head of the murderer well in sight Panting, he grabbed a policeman who was posing on a corner looking in a direction opposite the excitement, and pointed out the bushy head of the man who had fired the shot The murderer was taken into custody, and within an hour was behind bars The boy was taken charge of by the state as its witness, and as it was Thanksgiving the state sat him down to as fine a dinner as a Vanderbilt need want. The next morning's papers came out with a column or more about the shooting, in which the boy was mentioned in terms of "unqualified praise," as the reporters always say. He was a boy in a Thanksgiving story at last, and in one sufficiently sensational to make him the envy of all other boys. And, as in stories, the incident "changed the whole tenor of his life." Unhappily, as somebody must get worsted even in a realistic Thanksgiving story, the

THE BOY FOLLOWED

woman who was shot died and the boy's evidence convicted her murderer. The officials concerned took an interest in him, praised him as a sharp fellow, which so developed his self confidence that he made up his mind he could do as great things as any boy that ever figured in a story He became a detective, and, although you will doubt it, they say he was a good one. I will admit that this is not the loftiest calling in the world; but the boy in real life grew very fond of it, particularly so because it put him into many stories. To this day he insists that the people in stories are much happier than they who never get into them, and I believe it.

The boy is a rich man now and sits down to a Thanksgiving feast fit for a king He traces his luck and his success straight back to the hour when he got into a Thanksgiving story. GERTRUDE GARRISON

THANKSGIVING DAY IN THE ARMY.

How It Was Spent in 1863—A Stubborn Mule and a Hardtack Dinner.

"'Fall in! Fall in!' This meant another hard day's march; harder perhaps than any we had had in this more than usually hard campaign," said an army veteran "It was Thanksgiving day of 1863, mercury was freezing, and to add to the misery of the occasion it was sleeting pretty hard with the half frozen and sticky Virginia mud about ankle deep. A rather amusing incident occurred just as we left our camping ground. We passed a lot of army wagons, most of them empty, and empty, on such a day, they were a load for six mules to draw through the mud The wheel mules of one team were protesting vigorously with ears and heels against the proposed march; so vigorously, indeed, that the teamster finally unhitched and unharnessed them, hitching the middle team—we used six mules for each wagon—to the evener and taking the obstinate wheel mules to the hind end of the wagon, tied a halter loosely around their necks and started. One of the mules seemed to be satisfied with this arrangement, but the near mule still kept a wide space clear at the rear with his heels, and, by the way, a mule's heels have a tremendous long range sometimes As the rope tightened about his neck he braced himself for a strong and a long tug of war.

"The experiment resulted disastrously for the mule They pulled him over the center and down he went on his side and was dragged through the mud and ice for several rods, then he struggled to his feet and braced for another pull. This was repeated five or six times, the boys cheering the mule lustily. In fact, we were heartily in sympathy with the mule Finally, however, he gave it up, discipline and the rope overcame his scruples as it had that of a good many others who were not mules, and struggling to his feet he lopped down his ears, and his whole appearance said as plainly as words could have said it: 'All right, old man; I'll give it up this time.' They were then harnessed and put in their places, and the wagon moved off, amid the laughter of the half frozen, wet and hungry men.

"About 3 o'clock in the afternoon we marched along the south side of a hill and bivouacked for the night. It was Thanksgiving day, and as we stood around our camp fire, for which we had been obliged to cut and carry wood in our arms half a mile, we all wondered if the folks at home were having a good dinner. Well, we had a great one—dry, hard crackers and coffee—one of the boys had about a gill of vinegar. Some of us begged a spoonful of this, and soaked up the hard bread, using that for dessert. Though my recollections of the time are that the south side of a hill, in a sleet storm, mud six inches deep, mercury at freezing, no fire to speak of, and hard crackers, vinegar and coffee for a Thanksgiving dinner wasn't half as enjoyable as the one I had today."

Thanksgiving Like All Gaul.

Like All Gaul Thanksgiving may be divided into three parts—the Thanksgiving of worship, the Thanksgiving of feasting and the Thanksgiving of amusement There is a small but determined fourth part, which might be termed the Thanksgiving of nightmare, but, broadly speaking, this may be included in the amusement column.—Unidentified

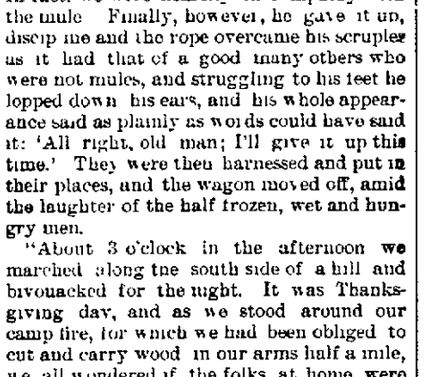
A Suggestion.

Thanksgiving day means much in the larger sense, and it were well for the country if we added to our present happy domestic and churchly custom of observing it some distinctly public ceremonial that would associate more directly our well being with the thought of the nation's work and mission.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Chant of the Thanksgiving Glutton.

I never had a sweet gazelle
To glad me with its soft black eye—
But I would love it passing well
Baked in a rich and crusty pie
If I could have a bird to love
And nestle sweetly in my breast,
All other nestling birds above,
The turkey—stuffed—would be that bird

Thanksgiving Morning in the "Jonsing Fambly."



"Dar, Binkee Johnsing! Didn't I tole yer all 'bout you dun feed dat turkey too much veg'table diet?"—Harper's Weekly.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THINGS TALKED ABOUT IN MANY SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

An Early Autumn Variety of Apple Which Experience Has Proven Worthy of Cultivation and Which Marketmen and Dealers Find Profitable.

Sops of Wine is an early autumn variety which has been long cultivated in New England. As shown in the cut, it is reduced one-third from the natural size, which is medium. It is of roundish shape, yellow and red in color, splashed with deep red; the flesh is white and often stained.

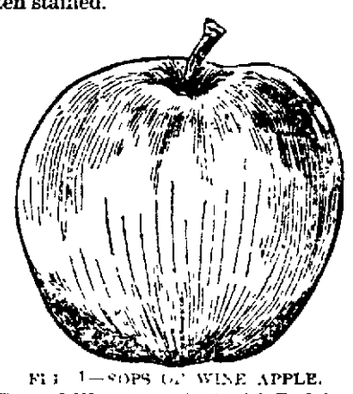


FIG. 1—SOPS OF WINE APPLE.

Sops of Wine is ranked with Red Astrachan and Fameuse in hardiness, but Dr. T. H. Hoskins, a prominent horticulturist of vermont, writes in Rural New Yorker that it is a good iron clad and there is not very profitable, even when top worked in his locality. In spite of a lack of juiciness, the remarkably pleasant, spicy subacid flavor of the apple gives it much favor among those who are acquainted with it.

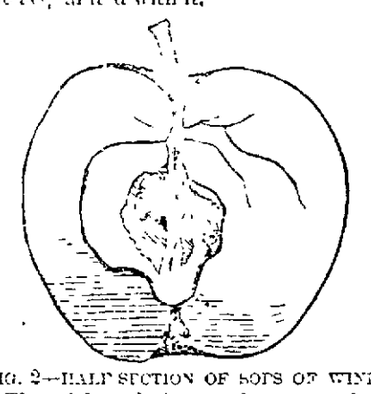


FIG. 2—HALF SECTION OF SOPS OF WINE.

The rich coloring and symmetrical shape of Sops of Wine apple make it a valuable market fruit and a favorite for table use. According to Dr. Hoskins there is no better apple for streets stands or sale on the cars, and it is a very good shipper.

Road Dust as a Fertilizer.

Sometimes the dust on much traveled roads is so filled and saturated with solid and liquid droppings of passing animals that it becomes a fairly good manure. The best effect is produced, says American Cultivator, when it is scattered over grass land, the dust serving as a mulch to keep the surface light and rains washing its better part down to the grass roots. Sometimes farmers lacking phosphate have drilled in road dust with seed grain, and have claimed good results from its use. The farmers who do this try hard to believe that the inexpensive fertilizer is as good as any, and sometimes they succeed. But it will always pay to put up a few barrels of road dust in or near the hen house to mix with the droppings of fowls. It serves as a deodorizer, and absorbs whatever ammonia the manure would otherwise lose Before spring it becomes a really good fertilizer, whatever it may have been at the beginning. Farmers who live near cities can usually get the street sweepings, which are mainly horse manure and very rich in plant food, for the labor of drawing away. Except for their liability to contain weed seeds they are an excellent and cheap manure for those near enough to use it freely.

Hydraulic Rams.

Southern Cultivator has the following to say about hydraulic rams:

The general rule to ascertain the quantity of water that can be lifted to a given height by a hydraulic ram is as follows: Multiply the quantity supplied by the stream (in gallons per minute) by 65 and divide the product by 100. Multiply the result above obtained by the "head" or number of feet of available fall, and then divide by the perpendicular height in feet to which the water is to be raised. The result will be the number of gallons of water that can be raised per minute to the desired height. The first thing, then, is to find the quantity of water that the branch runs in gallons per minute, the amount of fall that can be secured by a dam, and the perpendicular height from the foot of the fall to the top of the tank or pressure to be supplied. You will then have all the data necessary to enable you to determine the size of the ram and of the drive and discharge pipes. These being known you can then ascertain what the cost will be.

Root Grafting.

Root grafting is simply grafting on a portion of the root instead of the stock, and may be performed by any of the methods. It will bring the inner bark of the scions and stocks in perfect contact and hold them so until they have effected a union. Sharp knives and a smooth clean cuts are necessary. Take seedling stocks from 1 to 2 years old, cut the stem off squarely at the collar of the root, cut an even slanting cut about an inch long on both root and scion, then reverse the knife and make a slit in the center of the cut and interlock the two in such a way that the inner bark shall come in contact at least on one side, tie and wax, or bind with a narrow strip of waxed cloth warm enough to adhere and hold the parts in place

Playing Marbles in England.

Marbles, which once boasted as many games as there are days in the year, are now fallen upon evil times. Knuckling down is clean forgotten—if the art continues it is called by another name; the alley-tor is confounded with his brother of the rank and file; there are no longer sold the finer varieties in stone and glass or in colored and streaky marble, nor do boys, like sportsmen, yearn for a full bag; nor do they study any longer the intricacies, the possibilities and the subtleties by which their bag may be filled. The game is now only played by little boys—their bag is small; their game is simple, and whenever they can raise a penny the marbles become a vehicle for gambling.—Saturday Review.

The cranberry crop has been damaged and decreased by early frosts.

Cocoanut Culture in Florida.

It is probable that the cultivation of the cocoanut for profit will always, in Florida, be confined to the region on the Keys and mainland south of the Caloosa hatchie river, though the palm will continue to be grown for its great beauty, or a chance crop of nuts, in protected spots, even as far north as the latitude of Tampa and Cape Canaveral. The cocoanuts produced in Florida are a trifle smaller than those of the tropics, and are not considered so valuable for seed, hence most of those used for planting are procured from Central America, more especially from the Bay Islands (Utilla, Bonaco and Roatan) and mainland of Honduras.

The nuts that have not sprouted on the voyage are sometimes planted in nursery beds and transplanted when a year or eighteen months old. Only a small portion of tubs to germinate, though sometimes the sprouts are a year or more in appearing The distance apart at which they are planted varies from fifteen to twenty five feet, twenty feet is the usual distance The only cultivation given on the Keys is the occasional cutting of the weeds and undergrowth in spring and fall There is a popular saying that a bearing cocoa palm will produce one nut for each day throughout the year but this is a little overdrawn, the best trees producing about 250 nuts per year—American Agriculturist

Live Ag... [illegible]

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MY STORY OF THE WAR
By Mary A. Livermore
[illegible] Years' Personal Experience as Army Nurse [illegible] Work [illegible] Pictures and Good [illegible]
A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn.

MASON & HAMLIN
The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.
Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequalled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues ORGANS $22 TO $900. free.
Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their pianos, that they are superior to all others. They recognize the high excellence achieved by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in the year 1882, and now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGER," by the use of which the greatest possible purity and refinement of tone, together with greatly increased capacity for standing PIANOS GRAND & UPRIGHT. in tune and other important advantages.
A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.
Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

HINDERCORNS.
The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing organs. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, overcomes nervous prostration, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and $1.00, at Druggists.

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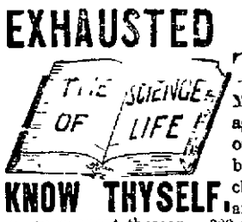

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Cut this out. You may never see it again.

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MEMORY
RECOVERY.
Any book learned in one reading.
Mind Wandering Cured.
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Wholly Unlike Artificial Systems
Piracy Condemned by the Supreme Court.
Great inducements to Correspondence classes Lectures [illegible] Wm. A. Hammond the world famous [illegible] Brain diseases, Hon. [illegible] Editor of the Christian Advocate, Richard Proctor the scientist, Hons. Judge Dyer, Chief Justice Bonynge and others sent post free.
Prof. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth ave New York

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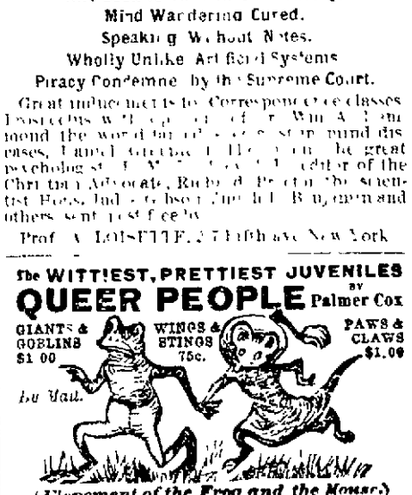
QUEER PEOPLE By Palmer Cox
GIANTS & GOBLINS $1 00 | WINGS & STINGS 75c. | PAWS & CLAWS $1.00

(The Elopement of the Frog and the Mouse.)
Full of the oddest pranks, charming stories and laugh-provoking illustrations by the Prince of Juvenile artists. Selling immensely. Critics say of it: "It sets my little folks wild with delight"—Hon. Clinton B. Fisk. "Don't send me another or I won't be able to live"—H. H. Conwell, D. D. "Incomparably the most delightful"—Hon. S. S. Cox. "Fascinating as a Fairy Tale Revised"—Hon. Howard Crosby.
AGENTS WANTED.
HUBBARD BROS., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.
As a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak spot. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette Made simply with boiling water or milk Sold only in half pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London England.

If You Are Sick
With Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Blood Humors, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Female Troubles, Fever and Ague, Sleeplessness, Partial Paralysis, or Nervous Prostration, use Paine's Celery Compound and be cured In each of these the cause is mental or physical overwork, anxiety, exposure or malaria, the effect of which is to weaken the nervous system, resulting in one of these diseases. Remove the CAUSE with that great Nerve Tonic, and the RESULT will disappear.
Paine's Celery Compound
JAS. L. BOWEN, Springfield, Mass., writes:—"Paine's Celery Compound cannot be excelled as a Nerve Tonic In my case a single bottle wrought a great change My nervousness entirely disappeared, and with it the resulting affection of the stomach, heart and liver, and the whole tone of the system was wonderfully invigorated. I tell my friends, if sick as I have been, Paine's Celery Compound
Will Cure You!
Sold by druggists $1, six for $5. Prepared only by WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.
For the Aged, Nervous, Debilitated.

Diamond Dyes
Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors Ask for the *Diamond*, and take no other
A Dress Dyed
A Coat Colored
Garments Renewed
FOR 10 CENTS.
A Child can use them!
Unequalled for all Fancy and Art Work.
At druggists and Merchants Dye Book free.
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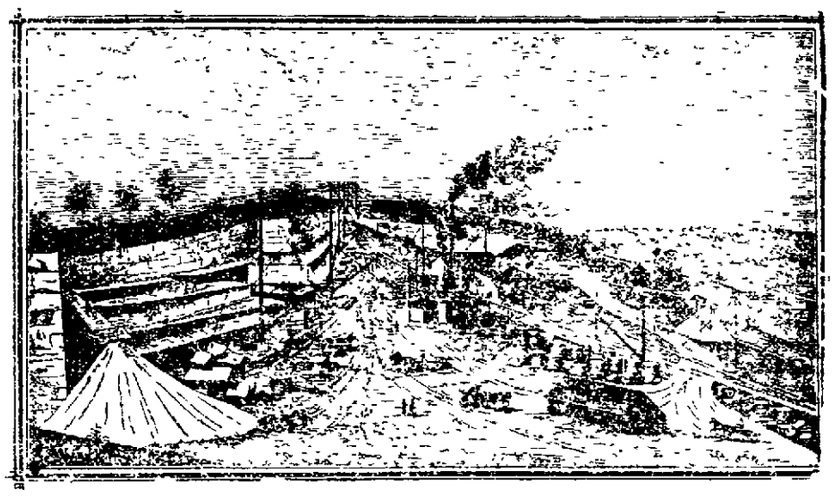
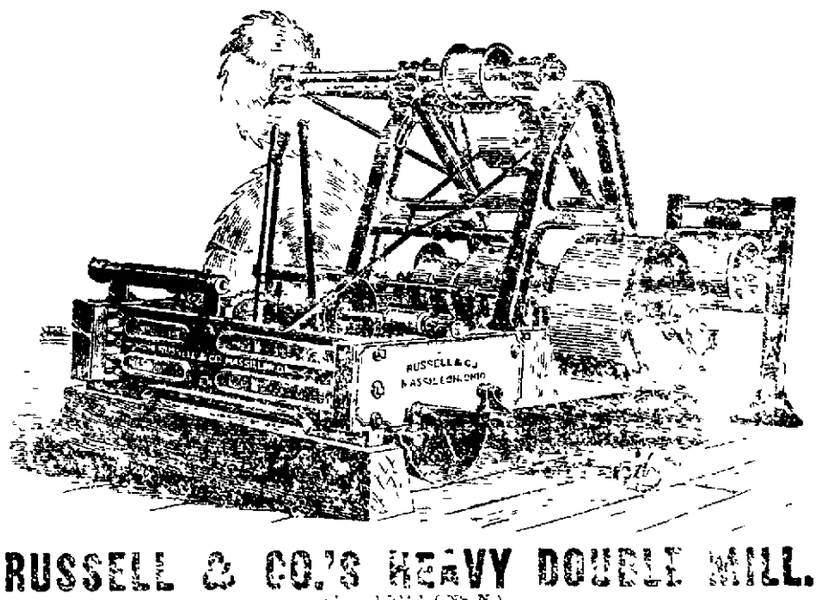
Tutt's Pills
The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in
Malarial Regions,
will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.
Try Them Fairly.
A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ
Have in stock the largest line of
PIECE GOODS
Ever brought in this city, and on March 1st,
C. L. BIETZ,
Will conduct the cutting department.

PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, &C
DR. A. E. ELLIOT.
Wishes to announce to the citizens of Massillon and vicinity that he will be at the
Hotel Conrad From 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.
the Second Thursday of Each Month
For the purpose of treating DISEASES of the RECTUM. Remember the Dates Consultation Free.

To whom it may Concern—Dr. A. E. Elliott has cured me of a very painful FISSURE with three treatments His method is painless and did not hinder me from work. My general health began to improve soon after first treatment. I cheerfully recommend him to those suffering with such trouble.
AKRON, O., March 29, 1888. S. M. BURNHAM.
To Whom it may Concern—Dr Elliott has cured me of a very bad case of Bleeding Piles of 25 years standing. His treatment caused me no pain or loss of time.
MASSILLON O., Oct 11, 1888. H. L. SAVIDGE.
——Write for illustrated circular to——
Lodi. O. A. E. ELLIOTT, M. D.

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES---WARTHORST & CO.

Manufacturers of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding Block and Dimension Stone Superior Sand, washed and dry ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.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THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

A Budget of General Information.

CANTON, Nov. 26.- Shortly after midnight Saturday an alarm of fire was sent into the central engine house. The fire was at B. F. Schweir's boarding house on Poplar street, opposite the city hall. The fire caught from the furnace and was with difficulty extinguished, as it showed itself at various points of the house, thus necessitating the tearing away of the entire roof and much weather-boarding. The loss is several hundred dollars, fully covered by insurance. The building was owned by J. N. Ramsey.

A demurrer has been filed by The Repository and John Lamm against the suits brought by Paul Field and William Volkmor. The demurrer alleges insufficiency of cause.

Mrs. Maria Knoble has brought suit against the Cleveland, Canton & Southern railroad company for ten thousand dollars damages. She was struck by a train and injured on June 30.

Charles Scott, acquitted last week of the charge of defrauding Eli Brothers, has brought suit against him for ten thousand dollars for malicious prosecution.

CANTON, Nov. 27.—The ministers of this city have decided upon a great undertaking. For several meetings of the Ministers' Association the subject: "Denominational Co-operation in Christian Work," has been earnestly discussed. At the meeting Monday the subject again received attention, and all of the ministers were heartily in favor of the work. The meeting resulted in the appointing of a committee of four from each church to canvass the city and ascertain the church relations or preferences of each inhabitant, and that these committees appointed form a joint committee to meet a committee of ministers for the purpose of making arrangements to have this work carried on.

CHAPMAN

Gregory Stanford, of West Brookfield, spent last Sunday with his son-in-law Wm. Williams.

Wonder if President-elect Harrison looses any sleep in considering the reinstating of our postoffice here.

Have you received any pointers on the Lang-Ertle race that is booked for Massillon next month? It is the all obsorbing topic among our sports. Beware boys, the "pointers" you get may cut you deep.

Work was again resumed at the Howells East Greenville mine last Monday on the conditions that the big screen be reduced to its proper size this week. If not fixed then President McBride has ordered the miners to strike.

The dedication of the new school house in district No. 4, this township, was held last Saturday evening, and consisted of singing and speaking. Hon. Robt. H. Folger, of Massillon, who is considered the best living authority on historical events in the county, delivered an able address on our common school system. There were a great many aged people present who listened to the speaker with interest when he compared the present advantages of a common school education to that of the days when they went to school. We failed to learn the cost of the building, but we feel safe in saying that it is among the finest country school buildings we have in Ohio. It is complete with all the modern improvements.

Mrs. John Evans, who has been a sufferer for some time with cancer in the breast, died at her late home, on Monday evening, November, 26, at 11 o'clock, in the presence of her husband and son, and immediate friends. Although everything that was possible was done to relieve her suffering the cold hand of death made her its victim. The deceased stood high in the estimation of all who knew her for she was a faithful wife, a loving mother and a kind neighbor. The husband and only son have the sympathy of our entire village. The funeral took place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, and the remains were interred in the Massillon cemetery.

Revolt on Turkish Transports.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29.—A revolt on the part of 2,000 men employed on government transports, whose time has expired, has taken place. The mutineers raked the fire from under the boilers on the transports, in order to prevent their sailing until the arrears of their wages had been paid. The minister of war with great difficulty, raised money with which to pay the men, and the vessels have sailed. The sultan has ordered an inquiry to be made into the matter.

A Prospective Earl in Trouble.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Horace Walpole, heir to the earldom of Oxford, will shortly figure in the courts as defendant in a promising scandal. A German governess named Valery Wiedemann has sued him for breach of promise to marry and also for libel. The damages are placed at £10,000. The governess alleges that Walpole met her in Bulgaria, and after offering to marry her, betrayed her. He then discarded her and repudiates the paternity of her child.

Jem Carney's Bluff.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Jem Carney, the lightweight champion, has requested the Sporting Life to reply to the challenge of McAuliffe. He does not intend, he says, to fight again in America, as he is assured that he will not receive fair play. He is ready, however, to fight McAuliffe in England or on the continent, for any sum of money, allowing his American adversary a reasonable amount for expenses.

For a nice, comfortable cathartic, nothing can compare to Rinehart's Pills; 1 a dose. Z. T. Baltzly.

WASHED ASHORE.

Each Swell Brings Evidence of the Damage Done

BY THE HURRICANE ON THE NEW ENGLAND COAST.

No Doubt But that the Allentown Has Gone Down With All on Board—The Ocean Steamers Believed to Have Sought Sea Room When the Storm Began—Considerable Damage Along the Shore.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The damage from the storm along the coast is tremendous, and every swell of the ocean brings fresh evidences that the damage outside was awful. The extent of loss to life or floating property cannot be estimated.

At Cohassett and along by Sandy Cove splendid pieces of furniture marked "Allentown" are washed in by every wave. This means that the iron steamer of that name from Philadelphia has gone to pieces and gone down off the ledges, and it is presumed, from the nature of the coast, that all on board went with it.

Capt. Brown, of the North Scituate life saving station, has made a diligent inspection of the coast in search of bodies from the steamer, but has discovered none as yet. He advances the opinion that the ship has foundered either on Davis or southeast ledge, each of which lie about a mile south east of Minots' ledge. An attempt will be made to reach Minots for information concerning the wrecks.

Numbers of summer cottages and most of the beautiful drives have been washed away. The Atlantic house alone loses fully $5,000 by reason of damages to its carpets and ceilings.

The beach all along is strewn with wreckage. At Atlantic City the storm is over and the beach is full of wreckage of every description.

All of the incoming steamers report having been caught in the frightful hurricane.

The Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK, Nov 29.—Only three of the dozen or more ocean steamers due here arrived in port Tuesday, and according to the statements made by their officers, if the others sought for sea room when the Sunday storm began, there is no cause for apprehension as to their safety. They simply put off the coast to make better weather and to avoid the possibilities of being driven ashore. There were no evidences of disaster reported, except that the steamer Chancellor, from the East Indies, reported that off Bernegar, she passed a large quantity of wreckage, including cabin furniture and fixtures. This may have been from some schooner or smaller vessel. There are several coastwise steamers overdue, but most of them probably put well out to sea, and their delay in arrivals is thus accounted for. The Chancellor shipped many heavy seas during the gale, and received some damage about the decks.

The Arizona, of the Guion line, which usually reaches New York on Sunday, arrived on Monday night at Sandy Hook. She met the storm on Sunday, but, with the exception of the high seas and the general tossing about, which made things uncomfortable for all on board, there was no more than the usual experience of a sea voyage.

The Hamberg steamship Polynesia had an exceedingly unpleasant experience for twenty-four hours. The sea broke over the vessel fore and aft, and the whole ship was virtually under water most of the time, while her 250 steerage passengers were praying below the decks. She met with only slight damage, however.

The steamer Hans and Kurt, twenty-five days out from New Castle, was tossed about by the heavy seas like a barrel, but she met with only slight damages above the water line.

The American schooner Jonathan May, struck on the Jersey beach off Sandy Hook. In striking, the vessel went on broadside and careened, taking several tons of sand and water over her bulwarks. The crew took the rigging to await daylight, while the captain busied himself burning flash lights to attract the attention of those on shore. These lights were discovered by a patrolman at midnight and he gave the alarm. In a very short time the life line was shot aboard and securely fastened. But as there was still a chance of saving the vessel the crew refused to leave her until daylight, when they were taken ashore in the lifeboat of the station. The vessel is high on the beach, but with favorable weather may be saved.

There is a cry of disaster along the whole coast, and it will probably increase as the wind goes down, for the loss will then be known.

The destruction of property on Coney Island will not be covered by $300,000. The Concourse may be said to be a total wreck. The expensive concrete roadway lies in heaps of irregular fragments that show where the waves swallowed up $75,000. The pines are smashed of the Coney Island Gas company, and had it not been for the foresight of the superintendent in shutting off the gas before the gale, explosions would have added their terrors to those of the storm. The marine railroad officials have as yet done nothing beyond viewing the spot once occupied by their expensive station and breakwater. As not a vestige even of the foundations remain their loss will probably foot up to $75,000.

Between Manhattan beach and Brighton the sea made a clean breech across the beach and has partially opened the old inlet. The Manhattan Beach hotel was not injured, but four of the large bulkheads that project into the ocean were knocked into worthless heaps of stone and timbers.

A Heavy Surf.

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Nov. 29.—The surf here is very heavy. A large three masted schooner with the mizzen mast standing was discovered at daylight. She was last seen anchored off the shoal, one and one-half miles southeast of Brant Rock, north of Howland's ledge. She was rolling heavily and much fear is felt for her safety.

Fears For a Government Steamer.

OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—It is feared that the new government steamer Stanley, intended for Prince Edward Island ferry service, was out in the recent storm. The vessel was to have sailed from Glasgow last week. The department has cabled there for information.

Another Ship Lost.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The great Atlantic storm spent its force Tuesday. A message was received stating that the Nacoochee, owned by the Ocean Steamship company, of Savannah, had gone ashore on the North Carolina coast near Cape Hatteras.

A Barkentine Foundered.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Nov. 29.—An unknown barkentine has foundered off the southwest ledge. The crew landed in dories. The vessel is laden with paving stones from Portland for New York.

THINKING OF HIS DEAD.

A Brave Engineer Unwittingly Meets a Terrible Fate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Engineer Truex of the Erie railroad, met a terrible death at Ridgewood Junction, N. J., early yesterday morning, through a temporary aberration of his mind, consequent upon a terrible affliction to his little family. Nearly all of his little children had been buried within the past week and his wife lay at home dangerously ill.

Nevertheless, the stern demands of duty compelled him to run his engine as usual. At Ridgewood he stopped for train orders, and leaving his engine started for the telegraph office. His mind was filled with boundless grief for his dead loved ones, and he failed to detect the near approach of a lumbering freight train, going in another direction. The engine struck him and the wheels ground out the life blood of the brave fellow, leaving his suffering wife to bear the crushing loss of the bread winner of the family. She may not sustain the shock.

Ordered to Leave.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Nov. 29.—Mrs. Doran who was just acquitted in the circuit court of murdering her husband by pouring carbolic acid down his throat in July last, returned here Tuesday from Indianapolis, and was ordered to leave this city and stay away or insanity proceedings would be filed against her, she having been acquitted on this dodge. She informed the authorities that she was as sane as they, or the court and jury that tried her. Considerable indignation is felt over her conduct.

Drank Ammonia By Mistake.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 29.—Judge Frederick W. Viehe, aged fifty-six, Monday night drank from a bottle of ammonia, supposing it to be medicine, from the effects of which he died Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Viehe was state senator from 1876 to 1878. Circuit court adjourned out of respect to his memory, and the Knox county bar and common council have passed resolutions on his life, character and public services. He leaves a young wife and several children.

White Caps Warn Women.

WINCHESTER, O., Nov. 29.—A notice was served on Miss Ollie Marsh, who lives at Fincastle, Brown county, Ohio, about five miles northeast of here, warning her if she did not walk straight she would be roughly dealt with. This is the first instance of notice being taken of women by White Caps, but corroborates the threats that they would attend to the women when they were through with the men.

A Murder Epidemic in Minnesota.

REDWOOD, Minn., Nov. 29.—Five murders have recently taken place in Redwood county, and the people are terribly excited. The last one took place Saturday night, when Frank Dodge's body was found by the roadside horribly mutilated. Clinton Dodge, his cousin, has been arrested.

A Revolutionizer—P. M.

Would you whip a sick horse? No. Then don't use ordinary pills, salts, senna, etc., for sick livers, bowels, etc., only use Miles' Pills (M. P.) the safest and surest of pills. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

A Close Call.

Mrs. C. A. Johnson, of Toledo, had every symptom of heart disease, shortness of breath, could not lie on left side, pains in chest, etc., yet after being given up, to die, was cured by Dr. Mile's New Cure. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

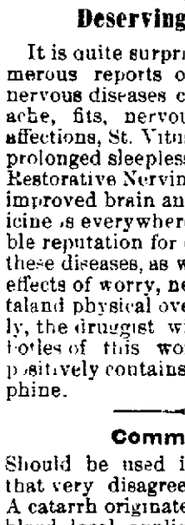
Deserving Confidence.

It is quite surprising to notice the numerous reports of remarkable cases of nervous diseases cured, such as headache, fits, nervous prostration, heart affections, St. Vitus' Dance, insanity and prolonged sleeplessness, by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. This new and improved brain and nerve food and medicine is everywhere gaining a remarkable reputation for curing the worst of these diseases, as well as the injurious effects of worry, nervous irritation, mental and physical overwork. Z. T. Baltzly, the druggist will give away sample bottles of this wonderful remedy. It positively contains no opium or morphine.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. A catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common-sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla. That this peculiar medicine does cure catarrh is shown by the many testimonials from people who have found relief upon using it when all others had failed. A book containing statements of cures sent on receipt of two-cent stamp, by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

'This is the Boot for ME!'



DON'T BUY YOUR Rubber Boots until you have seen the "COLCHESTER" with Sole leather Heel. This is the best fitting and MOST DURABLE BOOT in the market. Made of the best PURE GUM Stock. The Sole leather Heel saves Money to the Wearer.

DON'T BUY YOUR ARCTICS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE COLCHESTER ARCTIC with "Outside Counter." Ahead of All others in style & durability. If you want the worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."

Kept here by best stores. At wholesale by

H. CHILDS & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Steam Engines, Boilers and Machinery

Engines and Boilers for

Mill, Shop or Farm

in every size and style desired to suit every purpose. Saw Mills and Wood Working Machinery, Grist and Feed Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting and Mill Supplies.

Also a large lot of good second-hand Engines and other machinery very cheap.

Harmes Machine Depot,

97 and 99 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for November 28.

NEW YORK.—Money 2@3½ per cent. Exchange steady; governments steady.

Currency sixes, 121 bid; four coupons, 128¾ bid; fours-and-a-half, 109½ bid.

The stock market opened ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. lower than last night's closing, but on buying of commission houses the list became firm and advanced ⅛ to ¼ per cent. by 11 o'clock. This advance caused some selling especially of the Grangers and Rock Islands, by parties wishing to realize, and the result was that prices under the head of the stocks named, fell off ¼ to 2⅜ per cent. At the present writing the market is dull.

Bur. & Quincy	105¾	Michigan Cent.	85¼
Central Pacific	35	Missouri Pacific	77⅝
C., C., C. & I.	55¼	N. Y. Central	107⅛
Del. & Hudson	114¾	Northwestern	110
Del., Lack. & W	136½	Ohio & Miss	21¼
Illinois Central	119	Pacific Mail	37⅜
Lake Shore	100½	St. Paul	82½
Louisville & Nash	53¼	Western Union	83¾

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—$1 00@1 08.

CORN—New, 42@43c; old, 45@47c.

WOOL—Unwashed: fine merino, 18@19c; one-fourth blood combing, 23@24c; medium delaine and clothing, 24@25c; braid, 18@19c; medium combing, 24@25c; fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, 26@27c; medium clothing, 28@29c; delaine fleece, 27@28c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $15 00; No. 2 $11 00; prairie, $10 50@11 50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $7 00@8 00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 00@3 85; fair, $2 00@2 75; common, $1 35@1 85; stockers and feeders, $2 00@2 50; yearlings and calves, $2 00@3 00.

HOGS—Select butchers, $5 35@5 40; fair to good packing, $5 25@5 35; fair to good light, $5 20@5 25; common, $4 75@5 20.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 00@2 75; good to choice, $3 00@4 00.

LAMBS—$3 00@5 75.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Prime, $5 00@5 25; fair to good, $3 00@4 00; common, $2 50@2 75; stockers, $2 50@3 00; feeders, $3 25@4 00.

HOGS—Philadelphias, $5 50@5 60; mixed, $5 50@5 55; Yorkers, $5 40@5 55; common to fair 5 2@5 35; grassers and stubblers, $5 00@5 55 pigs, $5 00@5 50.

SHEEP—Prime, $4 25@4 50; fair to good, $3 60@4 90; common, $1 50@2 25.

LAMBS—$3 00@5 50.

Chicago.

HOGS—Fair to good, $5 10@5 40; mixed packing, $5 10@5 35; heavy to choice, $5 20@5 40.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $3 00@4 85; mixed, $1 40@3 10; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 30.

SHEEP—Common to choice, $3 50@4 50.

LAMBS—$4 00@5 50.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, $1 17; No. 2 red winter, December, 1 03¾.

CORN—Mixed, 44c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 40c; No. 2 mixed December, 31c.

CATTLE—$2 00@5 40 per 100 pounds live weight.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Active; cash, $1 10½@1 05; December, 1 07¾.

CORN—Active; cash, 35½c.

OATS—Active; cash, 27c.

CLOVER SEED—Cash, $5 20; December, $5 20.

Foreign Notes.

The czar contemplates a visit to Berlin and Denmark.

A battalion of British troops has been ordered to Suakim.

Lord Tennyson is improving slowly but surely, at Fresh Water Isle of Wight.

Mr. Henry George has postponed his departure for America until December 9.

Boulanger has resigned the seats for Somme and Charente, to which he was elected.

The debate on the land bill was continued in commons and it has finally passed the committee.

The village Vaubecourt, near Nancy, France, has been totally destroyed by fire. Thousands of persons are without shelter.

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Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of October, A. D., 1888, the undersigned trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Massillon, Ohio, filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas, of Stark county, Ohio, praying for the authority and order of said court, to encumber by mortgage in a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, the following described real estate of said religious society, the title and control of which is in said petitioners, to wit: Being a part of lot number one hundred and eighty-eight, (188), of the City of Massillon, according to the original map or plat of said city, and now known as a part of lot number two hundred and thirty-seven, (237), of the City of Massillon, according to the recent re-numbering of lots in said city, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of North street, distant westerly thereon eighty-five feet from the point of intersection of said north line of North street with the west line of Prospect street, and running thence northwardly parallel with the west line of Prospect street one hundred and seventy feet, more or less, to an alley; thence, westwardly with said alley fifty feet; thence, southwardly one hundred and seventy feet, more or less, to North street; thence, eastwardly with the north line of North street fifty feet to the place of beginning, (being the lot on which the parsonage of said society now stands), and for an order to apply the money obtained by said mortgage to the completion of the church edifice of said society.

Said petition will be for hearing at the October term, 1888, of said court, after four weeks publication of this notice.

JAS. A. HACKETT, ADAM J. HUMBERGER,
R. W. MCCAUGHEY, JOSEPH K. MERWIN,
E. B. LEIGHLEY, T. CLARKE MILLER,
C. B. ALLMAN, JOSEPH CORNS,
S. R. WELLS, SAMUEL C. BOWMAN,
Trustees

Dated October 3d, 1888.

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Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea
Tour of the World in Eighty Days
Paul and Virginia
Gulliver's Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World
Child's History of England
Æsop's Fables
Poe's (Edgar Allen) Tales
Five Weeks in a Balloon
Waverly etc.
Ivanhoe, and Lord of the Isles
Rob Roy Rokeby
J. Eenimore Cooper's Last of the Mohicans
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Kit Carson
Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles
Goldsmith's (Oliver) Vicar of Wakefield
Longfellow's Voices of the Night
Whittier's Poeticel Works
Bryant's (W. Cullen) Poetical Works
Hypatia
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